

THE
Universal Spelling-Book:
OR,
A NEW and EASY GUIDE
TO THE
English. Language.

PART I.

Consisting of Tables of Words in one, two, three, and four Syllables; with natural and easy Lessons in each, adapted to the Capacity of Children from three Years old and upwards, and yet so, that such as can already read, may receive sensible Instruction thereby: Being diversify'd with a Variety of Lessons both moral and divine, as also Fables and pleasant Stories, in order to improve the Mind and the Understanding.

PART II.

Contains a very easy and approved Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer, for the Use of Schools as well as private Persons, and by which a Lad may very soon become acquainted with the Knowledge of the English-Tongue, in very little Trouble and Application.

PART III.

Has a Collection of the most useful Words of two, three and four

Syllables, *viz.* Noun Substantives, Adjectives and Verbs (placed Alphabetically under their respective Heads) which are accented and explained for the better instructing of Youth, and Information of such Persons as would know the Meaning of what they read and write; being a useful Instructor for the School, Shop, or Compting-House.

PART IV.

Contains many useful Things necessary to help the young Beginner, and inform the more grown-up Youth, *viz.* First, a Receipt for good black Ink; Directions for Writing, with a Collection of Alphabetical Copies: Also a Variety of Pieces both in Prose and Verse, proper for Breakings-up; being not only diverting to the Mind, and improving to the Morals, but a great Help to prevent Youth from falling a Sacrifice to the common Temptations of Life, and their own unguarded Passions.

Recommended by several eminent Clergymen, School-Masters, and Others, as the most useful Book of the Kind.

By DANIEL FENNING,

Late School Master of BURES, in Suffolk, and AUTHOR of
The Use of the Globes, Practical Arithmetick, &c.

L O N D O N :

Printed for S. CROWDER and H. WOODGATE, at the Golden Ball, in Pater-noster Row, and B. COLLINS, at Salisbury.

M.DCC.LVI.





DEDICATION
TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
SLINGSBY BETHELL, Esq;
Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, and one
of their Representatives in Parliament.

My LORD,

Do not pretend to follow the common, and too customary Form of Dedications, with unnecessary Encomiums; because I am sensible it is not agreeable to your *Lordship* to be flattered.

THIS little Treatise was began in the Year 1739, and the Reason of its not being published before will plainly appear by the Preface.

I AM highly honoured in being permitted to prefix your *Lordship's* Name to it, returning you my sincere Thanks, and acknowledging the Obligation, being sensible that the Performance is not worthy to appear in the World under such Protection.

YOUR *Lordship* will permit me to say, that though I have laid down Rules suitable to such an Undertaking; yet my Design is to teach Children something more, than barely to spell and read; and therefore I have endeavoured, at the same Time, to inculcate in

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the Minds of Youth, early Notices of Religion and Virtue, and point out to them their several Duties in the various Stages of Life: And I shall be very thankful, should I prove an Instrument in the Hand of Providence, in preventing but one of the rising Generation from falling a Sacrifice to the pernicious Doctrine, secret Whispers, and perpetual Insinuations of Popish Emisaries.

I MAKE no Doubt therefore, that whatever your Lordship may not altogether approve of in Respect of the Former, your Candour will excuse in Regard to the Latter; since it is evident that you are always ready to encourage every Thing that tends to the Practice of Piety, and the Good of Mankind.

THAT the same kind Providence, which recommended me to your Favour, may continue to your Lordship the Blessing of Health, and that of Prosperity to the City of London, and Kingdom in general, is doubtless the hearty Desire of many, but of none more than,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, and

obliged humble Servant,

London, Fe. 29, 1756. **D. FENNING.**



P R E F A C E.

To every impartial Reader, but more particularly to the School-Masters of Great-Britain and Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,


HERE present you with a few Sheets upon a Subject that many of you may think quite unnecessary, and considering the Number already extant, charge me with Vanity to attempt any Thing further of this Sort; but I beg Leaves to be permitted to give some Reasons, which, perhaps, may prove the Undertaking not so superfluous, vain, rash, or unnecessary, as at first it may seem to be.

I shall therefore give an Account of the Work itself, and not enter upon a Detail, nor make Comparisons between this and others; being very sensible of the praiseworthy Labours of many late Authors, who have deservedly met with Encouragement: I can only say this, that I have endeavoured to make it yet more useful, as appears by those Gentlemen that have recommended it; for not one of them (to my Knowledge) signed his Name to the Work, barely to please another.

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The Plan, it is plain, is not taken from any Book; for it was originally began in the Year 1739, and approved of by that late learned and judicious Scholar, the Rev. Mr. Sackville Turner, of West Bergholt, near Colchester; who, with others, in the Year 1742, advised me to publish it.

In the Year 1747, it was nearly compleated as it now stands; and had certainly been printed at that Time, had I not been removed to London, when daily expecting Something of this Sort would be published by much abler Hands, I did not choose to put it to the Press, till I had again shewed the Plan to several of the Recommenders, who advised me by all Means to make it publick; and there is very little added to it, except the Story in Page 30, and some small Matter in the 4th Part. Having thus frankly told you the real Process of the Work, it will naturally be expected I should give an Account of what it chiefly consists.

First. You may see by the Title what every Part contains, and I can assure the Reader that I have found by my own Children, and several others of four Years of Age, that they have learnt much sooner to spell, and read Words of one Syllable by this Plan, than by such Books as have a perpetual Jargon of Ace, brace, grace, mace, trace, &c. &c. or Buy, dry, fry, shy, fly, &c. &c. even to the Number of some Thousands, which many Masters and Mistresses ignorantly, and unnecessarily, force Children to spell and read quite through, till they are actually tired without Improvement; whereas it is natural for Boys to like the Sound of Cake, Tarts, Ball, Tops, &c. &c. nor will the pretty little female Creatures (you will find) be less fond to spell and read these Words, Cup, pan, pot, dish, spoon, plate, knife, fork, bread, beer, wine, &c. &c. because they know the Names, and have Ideas of the Sound before-hand.

After these I have given such natural and easy Lessons, that I am sensible you will soon see them qualified for Words of two Syllables. If indeed the Lessons be thought too long for once Reading, I only say 'tis an Error of the right Side, especially as they may be divided into two Lessons, if the Child be very dull.

'Tis impossible indeed to lay down any particular Rule to teach Children by ; and therefore I shall only say this to such of you as teach School, that I am sensible a Rod and a Can are of no Signification (except for Vice) for I have always experienced that an Infant may be cheated into Learning, and Youth will much sooner be persuaded, than forced into it. Thus much for the first four Tables.

Tables V. VI. VII. VIII. and IX. contain Words and Lessons from two to four Syllables, some divided, and others undivided for Trial, with Notes and Observations for such as have no Instructor ; and I have herein endeavoured to give such suitable Lessons, as may not be burdensome, and yet instructive.

I expect indeed that some will say, I am deficient in not laying down more Rules for dividing Syllables ; but I have wilfully omitted that, because Authors differ so much about it ; and I know their long Harangues are of no Service, but rather Stumbling-blocks to Learners ; for when they read them they are far from understanding, or determining the Matter ; therefore I think them puzzling and unnecessary : For it may as well be asserted, that 'tis really necessary first to understand Algebra, before we learn Arithmetic, as 'tis to assert, that it is really necessary to learn a Child Latin *, before he offers to speak English ; or to puzzle him with the Etymology of Words, before he knows how to read at all. Let easy Things take the first Place, the others will follow ; and it is certainly the best Way of Instruction to proceed Step by Step, according to the various Capacities of the Learner, which Nothing but Practice, and the Judgment of the Teacher, can compleat, it being impossible to lay down any fixed and invariable Rule for this and many other Things.

I shall say no more upon dividing Syllables than this ; that to keep up to the Latin, or any other particular Form, is not right ; for I think it much better for the improvement of Children to follow such Rules of teaching, that every Word (or Words in general) when divided, may in every Syllable carry a Sound nearly alike to its

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ourself, or Pronunciation. Thus, in the following Words, which, according to the common, and customary Way, are divided thus, A-spect, clu-ster, flu-ster, ma-ster, si-ster, ve-stry, &c. you will find that young Children cannot pronounce them well, because the first Syllable is not strong and perfect; but let them be taught to divide them thus, As-pect, cluf-ter, flus-ter, mas-ter, sis-ter, ves-try, &c. and you will soon see how natural they will put them together in their full Sound; and the Reason is, because the first Syllable is perfect and full.—This and several other Things (deviating from any strict Rule) I have found of great Service to young Beginners, not only when I taught in a public School, but long since that, in my own private Family.—Thus much for the first Part. See Notes, Page 10, 26, 32, and 45.

PART II. Contains a very short Sketch of the English Tongue, that may be learnt by Degrees, without any Burthen to the Memory, and by which a Lad may soon become acquainted with the common Order of English Grammar, and be better qualified for the higher Branches of Language. See Page 93, 94. In Page 84, I have taken the Liberty to say that be and are may indifferently be used in the plural; and I am sensible it would meet with Contradiction, or be thought an Error in me, if I did not further explain myself; therefore it is to be noted, be is singular and plural, and in some Moods is the same as am, is, and are, Thus, if I am, or be; if he is or be; if we, ye, or they, are, or be, &c. &c.—And though in some Respects it is not quite so modern, yet in many other Cases it is much more proper.—But this I leave to your better Judgment to determine.

PART III. Contains a Collection of Words, in two, three, and four Syllables, of the three superior Parts of Speech, viz. Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs, which are very much approved of, not only for the Use of Schools, but are very serviceable to Youth in the Shop and Compting-House, and to adult Persons of every Profession, who are quite unacquainted with the Meaning of Words in general, and have not had the Advantage of a liberal Education.

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'Tis true, the Explanation is very short, and in many Respects really deficient; and who pray can expect a Book of this Size should be quite full and perfect? But if it conveys such Ideas to the Learner, to qualify him for the better Understanding of larger Works, that's sufficient.

As for the Accent of the Words, it continues upon the same Syllable till it is contradicted: Thus, in Page the 96th, at the Beginning of Words of two Syllables, the Accent lies upon the first Syllable for the first five Words; and then it comes on the second Syllable, from Accéts, till you come to A'ctor. — The same is to be observed in the Tables of three and four Syllables.

P A R T IV. Consists of a Variety of Things both in Prose and Verse, very proper for Writing-Pieces at Breakings-up; some of which are quite new, and others selected from Abp. TILLOTSON, Dr. SOUTH, Mr. POPE, &c.

'Tis possible there may be many Errors in this first Edition; but I know of none except those in Pages 25, 65, 73, and 92; the first of which is didst, instead of did; the other three are of no Signification to the young Learner, therefore I shall not point them out, but leave them, with such others as may occasionally occur, for your friendly Correction.

In fine, I not only commit, but submit the Performance to your superior Judgment; and as I naturally expect the common Fate of every Author, to be approved and disapproved of; so I naturally expect to have Justice done me in considering the Size and Price; and then, if upon the Whole it appears to be more serviceable for Children and adult Persons than Spelling Books in general, a candid Reader will wink at a few Imperfections; and as for the whimsical and censorious Critic, whose whole Search and Labour is to find Fault upon the least Occasion, and as often without any just Reason at all; it is quite reasonable he should have some Reward for his Trouble; which he certainly will, if he applies in a proper Manner as follows.

"A famous Critic having gathered together the Works
"of an eminent Poet, made a Present of them to Apol-
"lo, who received them graciously, and promised to make
"the Author a suitable Return for the great Trouble he
"had

P R E F A C E.

"had been at in collecting them together. In order to
"this, Apollo set before him a Sack of Wheat, just
"as it had been threshed from the Sheaf; and bid him
"pick out the Chaff from the Corn, and lay each by it-
"self: The Critic applied himself to the Task with great
"Industry and Pleasure (vainly puffed up with the Ex-
"pectation of the Wheat) but after having made a due
"Separation, was presented by Apollo with the Chaff
"for his Pains."

I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble Servant, and

Well-Wisher,

D. FENNING.

London, Feb. 21, 1756.

R E C O M-

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To the RECOMMENDERS.

Gentlemen,

I Return you hearty Thanks for the Favour of your Names to this little Treatise: Let me crave your further Assistance in noting such real Errors as you may occasionally meet with, and you will still further oblige,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble Servant,

London, Feb. 29, 1756.

D. FENNING.

TO



TO
MR. FENNING,
ON THE

Universal Spelling-Book.

Dear SIR,

I Have dipt into your Spelling-Book, and find it to be what you intended it, an intelligible, useful Thing. I heartily wish you Success with it. I have not had Time to procure you many Recommendations; but have shewn it to the Reverend Mr. Letsome, (who is a great Grammian) and he speaks very well of it. If my Name will give any Countenance to it, you are welcome to make Use of it.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

B. PEARCE.

St. Paul's Church-Yard, Jan. 24, 1756.

TO

TO
Mr. FENNIN^G,
GUNION HIS EAT.
Universal Spelling-Book.

WHEN genuine Merit claims the Muse's Praise,
The Bard enraptur'd tunes the grateful Lays ;
Delighted sings, nor ever sings in vain,
As full convinc'd the wish'd Applause to gain.
Such Praise while you such noble Paths pursue,
Such just Applause are to thy Labour due.
A glorious Task ! The unexperienc'd Youth,
To instruct in Virtue, and the Paths of Truth,
With artless Tales to warn their early Years,
To shun the present Ills, and future Cares ;
To trace the Way, and all those Paths explore,
That lead to Learning's inexhaustless Store :
A Theme so Good, a Theme so truly Great,
That quite exalts, and makes the Work compleat.
To Dycbe we owe a great, a noble Plan :
In Dikworth shines confess the ingenious Man :
In both whate'er is useful, now we see
Made perfect, and compleated full by Thee.
Thy skilful Hand the rugged Ore refines,
And Language still in more Perfection shines.
O may thy Precepts every Youth inflame,
With Thirst of Knowledge, and the Love of Fame :
And thus inflam'd conduct a glorious Plan,
Till virtuous Deeds confirm the honest Man.

HENRY DELL.



THE

Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

THE

ALPHABET.

Roman.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z &.

Italic.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z &.

Old English.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z &.

Vowels.

a e i o u y i and

Consonants.

c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z &.

Double Letters.

c f f f f f f f s b sh si sk ll ff ff st &.

N.B. I advise all Masters and Mistresses never to let a Child know there are two i's, or two u's, but let them learn the Child to call the long j [ja] and the sharp v [vee], for it is much better in every Respect.



PART I.

TABLE I.

LESSON I.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
ad	ed	id	od	ud
af	ef	if	of	uf
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ar	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us

LESSON II.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy

LESSON III.

bla ble bli blo blu bly
bra bre bri bro bru bry
cla cle cli clo clu cly
fra fre fri fro fru fry

LESSON IV.

pla ple pli plo plu ply
pra pre pri pro pru pry
sta ste sti sto stu sty
tra tre tri tro tru try

phra phre phri phro phru phry.

LESSON V.

Proper Words of one Syllable, both natural and easy.

All am and are by do from go he him if in
is it me my no not of off on or so thy to too
up us we you.

TABLE

T A B L E II.

Contains some Lessons in Words of one Syllable, alike in Sound, natural to the Ear, and therefore easy to spell and pronounce;

	1.	2.	
All	call	fall	shall
Ake	cake	make	wake
Art	cart	dart	smart
Are	care	hare	mare
Ark	bark	dark	mark
Dash	lash	pash	rash
Dip	hip	nip	pip
Fan	man	nan	pan
Got	hot	pot	sot
pin	pin	fin	win
nk	link	pink	wink
	3.		4.
Lace	mace	pace	race
Make	rake	sake	wake
Ail	bail	hail	pail
Book	took	hook	look
Beat	heat	meat	neat

T A B L E III.

Easy Lessons of one Syllable, of Things more natural and common to Children.

I. Of the Things and Terms used at Play.

Ball	cat	deal	kites	spin	trap
owls	chuck	gigs	leap	tan	whips
ards	dice	jump	lofe	tops	win

2. Eatables.

read	beef	brown	fish	peas	tarts
cheese	lamb	ducks	fowl	cakes	sprats
crumb	pork	eels	geese	curds	greens
rust	veal	eggs	beans	cream	sprouts

The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

13. Apparel. A T

Cloth	coat	gown	muff	reeves	socks
stuff	band	coif	hat	rings	stays
plush	cap	frock	hood	shoes	stock
silk	cloak	gloves	lace	scarf	

14. Things belonging to a House, &c.

Brick	beam	bolt	broom	cup	pan
lime	door	key	brush	knife	pot
slate	floor	chair	chest	fork	bed
stone	lock	stool	trunk	dish	couch
tiles	latch	glass	grate	plate	sheets
thatch	stairs	box	jack	spoon	quilt
roof	bar	bench	spit	mug	

5. Of the Parts of the Body.

Head	scull	cheeks	back	toes	heart
hair	brain	throat	bone	nails	lungs
face	lips	arms	ribs	shins	vein
eyes	tongue	hands	knee	thumb	blood
nose	teeth	breast	leg	fist	nerves
mouth	chin	ears	feet	wrist	joints

6. The World, &c.

Sun	east	cape	clay	brook	frost
moon	west	rock	dirt	pool	snow
stars	north	land	bank	pond	mist
air	south	hill	sand	rain	dew
wind	earth	isle	chalk	hail	ice

7. Trees,

7. Trees, Plants, Fruits, &c.

Ash	fir	broom	hemp	oats	pears
bay	lime	flax	hops	rye	plums
beech	oak	fern	reeds	wheat	grapes
birch	pine	grass	rose	crabs	leaf
box	vine	herbs	rue	figs	leaves
elm	yew	shrubs	sage	nuts	hogroot

8. Birds, Beasts, &c.

Cat	hog	bat	hawk	lark	ant
dog	horse	dove	hern	owl	bug
cow	mare	crane	jay	rook	flea
calf	colt	crow	kite	snipe	frog

9. Number, Weight, &c.

One	five	nine	dram	inch	drop
two	six	ten	ounce	foot	dram
three	fevn*	once	pound	yard	pint
four	eight	twice	score	ell	quart

10. Titles and Names.

King	duke	peer	wife	aunt	Mark
queen	earl	knight	child	neice	Luke
prince	lord	page	son	bride	John

* I have taken the Liberty to spell seven in one Syllable, rather than break the Order of Number, for the Child's Sake.

If any of the following Lessons be too long, they are so ordered that the Child may spell and read only a Part of them, according to his Capacity.

6. *The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.*

T A B L E IV.

Lessons in Words of one Syllable, very easy to spell and read, and by which a Child may learn to know his Duty to God and Man.

LESSON I.

Be a good Child.
Love and fear God.
Mind your Book.
Love your School.
Strive to learn.
Tell no Tales.
Call no ill Names.
Do not lie nor swear.
Do not cheat nor steal.

Spend your Time well, and God will bless you, he will love you and do you good.

LESSON III. *Of the Creation.*

By the Word of the Lord were all Things made. God made the World; he made both Man and Beast. He made the Fowls of the Air and Fish of the Sea. He made the Sun to rule the Day, and the Moon and Stars to rule the Night. How great are thy Works, O Lord!

LESSON IV. *Of God, &c.*

The Fool says in his Heart there is no God: But a wise and good Man knows that there is a God, and that the Lord he is God. God is our Lord, he is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. Who is like the Lord our God? There is none like the Lord our God.

LESSON

LESSON V. Of God's Attributes, &c.

The Lord God will be our Judge. God is a true, wise, and just God; he plants, he builds, and he lifts up. The Word of the Lord is true, it shall come to pass. The Lord is the Lord of Hosts. All Things change, but God says, I change not, I am the same God, I have no End. There is but one true God. The Lord our God is one Lord: The Lord of Hosts is his Name.

LESSON VI. Of Christ our Redeemer.

Christ is God as well as Man. The Word was with God, and the Word was God. Christ is the Way, the Truth, and the Light. None can come to God but by Christ; for he took upon him the Form of Man. He was made Man to save us from the Wrath to come. He was made poor for our Sakes. He is the Prince of the Kings of the Earth; and he shall judge the Quick and Dead at last: The Lord of Hosts is his Name.

LESSON VII. Duty to God.

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy Heart, with all thy Soul, with all thy Mind, and with all thy Strength. A good Child will love God; he will put his whole Trust in him; he will call on him; he will love his Name and his Word; and he will serve him and fear him all the Days of his Life.

**LESSON VIII. Of the Child's Duty to himself
and others.**

A good Child will not lie, swear, nor steal, nor will he take God's Name in vain. He will be

good at home, and will ask to read his Book; and when he is up in the Morning, he will wash his Face and Hands clean, comb out his Hair, and make Haste to School, and will not play by the Way as bad Boys do.

When a good Boy is at School, he will mind his Book, and try to learn to spell and read well, and not play in School-time; and when he goes to, or comes from School, he will pull off his Hat, or bow to all he meets; and when he goes to Church he will sit, or kneel, or stand still; and when he comes Home, he will read God's Word, or some good Book, that God may bless him.

As for that Boy that minds not his Church, his School, nor his Book; but plays with bad Boys, that tell Tales, tell Lies, swear, steal, and take God's Name in vain; he will come to some ill End; and no Way so good as to whip him well, at School and at Home, Day and Night.

A Trial in Capitals.

HE THAT LOVES GOD, HIS SCHOOL, AND HIS BOOK, WILL NO DOUBT DO WELL AT LAST: BUT HE THAT HATES HIS SCHOOL AND HIS BOOK, WILL LIVE AND DIE A SLAVE, A FOOL, AND A DUNCE.

T A B L E V.

Words of two Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

A	B-bey ab-bot	chan-nel cof-fin	Ea-ger e-ven	fu-ry Glo-ry
	Bag-gage	Dai-ly	e-vil	glut-ton
	ban-ner	dai-ry	Fa-vour	gree-dy
	Cab-bage	dra-per	fe-ver	He-ro
				ho-ly

ho-ly	Na-ture	Qua-ker	Ta-per
I-dol	nig-gard	quar-rel	tem-per
i-ron	num-ber	qui-et	Vel-vet
ju-ry	O-pen	Ra-ven	un-der
La-bour	or-der	ro-man	vir-tue
la-dy	or-gan	ro-mance	Wif-dom
Ma-son	Pa-per	Sab-bath	wor-ship
mix-ture	pi-per	sat-tin	Zea-lot

Words of two Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

A-base	com-mand	E-ject	re-lent
a-bide	com-mend	e-lect	re-main
a-bound	com-pare	e-lude	re-mind
a-bove	com-pile	e-mit	re-move
ab-hor	com-po-se	en-dure	re-new
ab-jure	con-form	en-large	re-nounce
ab-solve	con-fuse	Fer-ment	re-late
ab-surd	con-fute	fo-ment	re-lent
ad-mire	con-sult	for-bid	re-sign
ad-mit	con-tain	for-give	re-sift
ad-vance	con-tract	fore-go	re-vile
Ba-boon	De-base	for-sake	re-ward
be-fore	de-bate	fore-warn	Sa-lute
be-long	de-cay	Re-buke	se-clude
be-seech	de-fame	re-cant	fe-cure
be-wail	de-ject	re-deem	fe-date
Ca-bal	de-light	re-form	fe-duce
ca-reer	de-part	re-fund	se-lect
ca-ref	de-pend	re-gard	sup-port
ca-rouse	dif-dain	re-ject	sus-tain

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Words divided as they ought to be pronounced.

As-peet	Flus-ter	Jus-tice	pros-trate
Bas-ket	flus-trate	Mas-ter	pub-lish
bas-tard	Glis-ter	Nos-tril	pun-ish
bush-el	glit-ter	Os-trich	Re-scue
Clus-ter	gob-let	Pas-tor	ref-pite
cus-tard	gris-tle	pis-tole	Sis-ter
cus-tom	Hof-tage	pop-lar	sys-tem
Dis-taff	hon-our	prob-lem	Ves-try
dis-tant	Jas-per	pros-per	ves-ture
dis-tinct	Im-age	pros-pect	Whis-per

*Easy Lessons of Words of one and two Syllables, being
select moral Precepts divided.*

LESSON I. Duty to God.

My Du-ty to-wards God, is to be-lieve in him, to fear him, to love him with all my Heart, with all my Mind, with all my Soul, and with all my Strength; to wor-ship him; to give him Thanks, to put my whole Trust in him, to call up-on him, to ho-nour his ho-ly Name and his Word; and to serve him truly all the Days of my Life.

LESSON II. Of God, &c.

There is but one God, the Ma-ker of all Things, both in Hea-ven and Earth; and this God is a ho-ly, wise, just, and good Be-ing, ha-ting all, and all Ma-ner of Sin. He fills Hea-ven and Earth with his Pow-er, Wis-dom, Jus-tice, Mer-cy, and Truth. He loves all those that love and fear him, and will blefs all those that love, ho-nour, and obey their Pa-rents.

As for the Wick-ed, such as swear, lie, and steal, he will judge and con-demn them to Shame and Sor-row. Learn then be-times to know thy Du-t-y to God and Man, and God will bles-s you in this World; and when you die, he will take you to him-self, into Hea-ven, will clothe you in Gar-ments of Gold, and set a Crown of Gold on your Head; the An-gels will re-joice to see you, and you shall be hap-py for e-ver and e-ver.

**LESSON III. Being a proper Exercise of Advice,
and undivided for Trial.**

My good Child, you have heard your Duty to-wards God and Man, and can you read and know these Things, without doing your Duty? Can you hear these Marks of divine Favour, and not strive, with all your Heart and Mind, to love and serve God; to honour your Parents; to mind your Book; to love your Church and School; and not to play with bad Boys? For be you certain, that if you seek God, he will be found of thee; but if thou forsake him, he will cast thee off for ever.

LESSON IV. Of Praise, &c.

Praise the Lord, O my Soul; and all that is within me, praise his holy Name.

As long as I live will I praise the Lord: I will give Thanks unto God while I have my Being.

Sing unto the Lord, O ye Kingdoms of the Earth, O sing Praises unto the Lord.

Give the Lord the Honour due unto his Name; worship the Lord with holy Worship.

In the Time of Trouble I will call upon the Lord, and he will hear me.

Turn thy Face from my Sins, and put out all my Misdeeds.

TABLE

T A B L E VI.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the first Syllable.

Ad-mi-ral	cá-te-chism	gál-le-ry
ad-vo-cate	cor-po-ral	gar-den-er
af-flu-ence	coun-sel-lor	gar-ri-son
al-co-ran	cru-el-ty	ge-ne-ral
al-der-man	Di-a-dem	gen-tle-man
al-ma-nack	di-a-lect	gra-du-ate
al-pha-bet	di-a-logue	grass-hop-per
am-bas-sy	dig-ni-ty	gra-ti-tude
an-ti-dote	dis-ci-ple	gun-pow-der
ap-pe-rite	dis-ci-pline	Hand-ker-chief
ar-gu-ment	dra-pe-ry	hap-pi-ness
ar-mo-ry	drow-si-ness	har-bin-ger
ar-ti-choke	E-le-ment	har-mo-ny
Ba-nish-ment	e-lephant	harp-fi-chord
ba-ro-net	e-lo-quence	head-bo-rough
bar-ba-rism	em-bry-o	he-re-sy
bat-te-ry	e-ne-my	he-re-tick
bat-tle-men-t	e-ner-gy	he-ri-tage
blun-der-buss	en-ter-prize	hus-bandry
bo-ta-ny	e-pi-taph	hy-po-crite
bra-ve-ry	e-qui-page	Ja-ve-lin
bre-vi-ty	ex-ta-ly	i-dle-ness
bri-be-ry	Fal-si-ty	im-ple-ment
Ca-bi-nee	fa-mi-ly	in-ci-dent
ea-pi-tal	fer-ven-cy	in-fa-my
ea-pi-toł	ses-ti-val	in-fan-cy
can-dle-stick	fil-thi-ness	in-fi-del
ca-nis-ter	frank-in-cense	in-ju-ry
ean-di-date	func-ti-on	in-STRU-men-t
car-di-nal	fur-ni-ture	in-ter-course
car-pen-ter	Gai-e-ty	in-ter-view

Lá-bour-cr

Lábour-er	óf-fi-cer	róy-al-ty
la-by-rinth	o-ra-cle	Sa-cra-ment
la-ti-tude	o-ra-tor	fa-cri-fice
la-ven-der	or-na-ment	fa-cri-legé
le-ga-cy	or-tho-dox	fa-la-ry
le-pro-sy	o-ver-sight	sanc-ti-on
li-ber-tine	Pa-pa-cy	scor-pi-on
lon-gi-tude	pa-ra-disé	scruti-ny
lo-ga-rithm	pa-ra-graph	soul-li-on
lu-na-tick	pa-ra-phrase	se-pul-chre
Ma-gi-strate	par-ti-cle	stea-di-ness
ma-je-sty	pau-ci-ty	sup-pli-ant
main-te-nance	per-ju-ry	sy-ca-more
man-si-on	pi-e-ty	sy-co-phant
ma-nu-script	pin-na-cle	sym-pa-thy
mar-ri-age	po-pe-ry	sy-na-gogue
ma-ri-ner	prin-ci-pal	Tem-per-ance
mar-tyr-dom	prin-ci-ple	ten-der-ness
me-lo-dy	pro-per-ty	ten-den-cy
me-mo-ry	pro-phe-cy	tes-ta-ment
mil-li-on	pro-phe-sy	the-o-ry
mo-nu-ment	pro-se-lyte	tre-a-su-rer
mo-ti-on	py-ra-mid	tri-ni-ty
moun-te-bank	Quan-ty	tur-pen-tine
Nar-ra-tive	qua-ter-ly	tur-pi-tude
na-ti-on	ques-ti-on	tym-pa-ny
na-tu-ral	qui-et-ness	Va-can-cy
naugh-ti-ness	quint-es-cence	va-cu-um
no-ta-ry	quo-ti-ent	va-ga-bond
no-vel-ty	Re-com-pence	va-ni-ty
nou-rish-ment	re-com-pense	vic-to-ry
nun-ne-ry	re-gi-cide	vi-ne-gar
nu-tri-ment	re-gi-on	vi-o-lence
Ob-se-quy	re-me-dy	vir-gin-al
ob sta-ble	re-pro-bate	u-su-rer
		ú-su-ry

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ú-su-ry	wí-dow-head	Yél-low-ness
ut-te-rance	wil-der-ness	yef-ter-day
Wea-ri-ness	work-man-ship	youth-ful-ness
wick-ed-ness	wretch-ed-ness	Zeal-ouf-ness
wi-dow-er-y	xab-ard-y	



T A B L E VII.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

A-bán-don	en-sám-ple	Noe-túr-nal
a-base-ment	e-ter-nal	no-vem-ber
a-bor-tive	en-vi-ron	Ob-ser-vance
ad-van-tage	ex-am-ple	oc-cur-rence
Be-gin-ner	Fa-na-tick	oc-to-ber
be-got-ten	fan-taf-tick	Par-ta-ker
be-hold-en	for-bid-den	per-form-er
be-lov-ed	for-sa-ken	per-fu-mer
bra-va-do	Gen-teel-ly	pre-cept-or
Ca-the-dral	gra-na-do	pre-vent-er
co-e-qual	Hap-ha-zard	Re-main-der
co-ha-bit	hence-for-ward	re-mem-ber
con-sump-tive	JE-HO-VAH	re-sem-ble
con-tri-bute	il-luf-trate	Se-du-cer
con-tri-vance	in-car-nate	sep-tem-ber
De-can-ter	in-cum-bent	spec-ta-tor
de-lin-quent	in-dul-gence	sur-vey-or
de-mon-strate	in-form-er	Tar-pau-lin
de-ter-mine	in-qui-ry	tes-ta-tor
dif-ho-nest	in-ter-nal	to-bac-co
E-lec-tor	Mis-for-tune	tri-bu-nal
e-lope-ment	mis-ta-ken	Vice-ge-rent
em-bar-go	mis-trust-ful	un-faith-ful
		un-cóme-ly

un-cóme-ly un-gód-ly un-thánk-ful
un-co-ver un-learn-ed un-time-ly
un-e-qual un-mind-ful un-wor-thy



T A B L E VIII.

Words of three Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

Ac-qui-éscē	Here-to-fóre	o-ver-thrówn
a-la-mode	here-up-on	Pal-li-sade
am-bus-cade	Im-ma-ture	pan-tá-loons
ap-per-tain	im-por-tune	pa-ra-mount
ap-pre-hend	in-cor-rect	pa-ra-mour
Bri-ga-dier	in-di-rect	pa-ten-tee
buc-ea-neer	in-ter-fere	Re-par-tee
Can-non-a-de	in-ter-line	re-col-lect
cap-a-pee	in-ter-rupt	re-com-poſe
ca-ra-van	in-tro-duce	re-con-duct
cir-cum-cise	Ma-ca-roon	ré-fu-gee
cir-cum-vent	ma-ga-zine	re-pre-sent
com-pro-mise	mas-que-rade	Sca-ra-mouch
con-tro-vert	mer-can-tile	se-re-nade
coun-ter-mand	mif-be-come	su-per-add
De-vo-tee	mif-be-have	su-per-fine
de-bo-nair	mif-ap-ply	su-per-side
dis-al-low	mort-ga-gee	su-per-vise
dis-ap-point	Na-za-rene	There-up-on
dis-ap-prove	O-ver-bold	tri-par-tite
dis-ap-pear	o-ver-charge	Vi-o-lin
do-mi-neer	o-ver-come	un-be-lief
En-ter-tain	o-ver-drive	un-der-foot
e-ver-more	o-ver-grown	un-der-go
Ga-zet-teer	o-ver-laid	un-der-neath
gre-na-dier	o-ver-stock	un-der-stand
		un-der-ter-

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un-der-stood un-gen-téel where-up-ón
un-der-took Where-un-to Yes-ter-night
un-ex-pert lat-brim-um lat-up-o-nu

Lessons in Words not exceeding three Syllables.

LESSON I. Of Duty to God.

You have heard and read in Lef-sons be-fore this, what your Du-ty to God and Man is; but lest you should for-get it, or not think your-self bound to do it, I re-mind you of it a-gain.

Re-mem-ber then, God ex-pects your ear-ly youth-ful Days should be spent well. He gives you a strict Charge, and you must o-bey him. You must not neg-lect to serve him at Church, in pub-lick Wor-ship; but be ve-ry rea-dy at all Times, when you are call-ed up-on, to serve him; and you must not go to serve God by Force, nor be an-gry or vex-ed when you are call-ed to Church, or to Pray-ers; for then he will be an-gry with you, be-cause you dis-o-bey him and your Pa-rents.

LESSON II. Of Duty to Parents, &c. undi-vided for Trial.

He that knows his Duty towards God, as he ought to do, will not fail to please and obey his Parents.

Let God be first in your Thoughts when you awake, and last of all Things when you go to Bed; for if you thus think of God, and fear him all the Day long, he will give you all the good Things that this World can afford, and much more than you can desire, or are worthy to deserve.

He

He that loves God, will love and obey his Parents, and will strive to please them in all Things they require of him to do.

A good Boy will not pout and be sullen, when he is told of a Fault, but will mind what his Father, Mother, Master, or Friends, say to him; and if he has any good Nature or good Manners, he will endeavour to amend his former Faults, and do so no more: For those Children that disobey their Parents, seldom prosper, but often come to Sorrow and some ill End.

LESSON III. *Selected out of the Psalms, and out of the Proverbs of Solomon.*

Blessed is the Man that hath not walked in the Counsel of the Ungodly, nor stood in the Way of Sinners, and hath not sat in the Seat of the Scornful; but his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

As for the Ungodly, it is not so with them; but they are like the Chaff which the Wind driveth away from the Face of the Earth.

The Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous; but the Way of the Ungodly shall perish.

A wise Son maketh a glad Father; but a foolish Son is the Heaviness of his Mother.

The Way of a Fool is right in his own Eyes; but he that hearkeneth to good Counsel is wise.

When a Man's Ways please the Lord, he maketh even his Enemies to be at Peace with him.

The Lord is far from the Wicked; but he heareth the Prayer of the Righteous.

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The Fear of the Lord is the Fountain of Life ;
to depart from the Snares of Death.

The Fear of the Lord prolongeth Days, but
the Years of the Wicked shall be shortened.

Chasten thy Son while there is Hope, and let
not thy Soul spare for his crying : Correct thy Son,
and he shall give thee Rest ; yea, he shall give Delight unto thy Soul.

Train up a Child in the Way he should go, and
when he is old he will not depart from it.

The Lot is cast into the Lap, but the whole
disposing thereof is from the Lord.



T A B L E IX.

*Words of four Syllables, accented on the first Syllable,
and divided.*

A'c-cep-ta-ble	dró-me-da-ry	I'm-po-ten-cy
ac-ces-sa-ry	Ef-fi-ca-cy	in-ti-ma-cy
ac-cu-ra-cy	e-le-gant-ly	in-ven-to-ry
ad-ver-sa-ry	e-vi-dent-ly	La-pi-da-ry
al-le-go-ry	ex-em-pla-ry	li-te-ral-ly
Bar-ba-rousf-ly	Fi-gu-ra-tive	Ma-gi-stracy
blus-ter-ing-ly	for-mi-da-ble	ma-tri-mo-ny
boun-ti-ful-ly	for-tu-nate-ly	me-mo-ra-ble
com-pe-ten-cy	frau-du-lent-ly	mer-ce-na-ry
con-fi-dent-ly	Ge-ne-ra!-ly	Na-tu-ral-ly
con-ti-nen-cy	glo-ri-ous-ly	na-vi-ga-ble
con-tri-ver-sy	gra-ci-ous-ly	ne-cro-man-cer
cor-ri-gi-ble	gra-du-al-ly	ne-cro-man-cy
De-li-ca-cy	He-te-ro-dox	Ob-sti-nate-ly
dif-fi-cul-ty	ho-nour-a-ble	o-fa-to-ry
di-li-gent-ly	hos-pi-ta-ble	Pa-tri-mo-ny
		pró-mis-

pró-mis-so-ry	sánctu-a-ry	tes-ti-mo-ny
pur-ga-to-ry	so-li-ta-ry	Va-lu-a-ble
Ra-ti-o-nal	spa-ci-ous-ly	ve-he-men-tly
rea-son-a-ble	Ta-ber-na-cle	vir-tu-ous-ly
righ-te-ous-ly	tem-po-ral-ly	Whim-si-cal-ly
Sa-lu-ta-ry	tran-si-to-ry	

Words of four Syllables, accented on the second Syllable.

A-bó mi-nate	En-thú-si-ast	out-rá-gi-ous
ac-ce-le-rate	e-gre-gi-ous	om-ni-po-tent
ac-com-mo-date	e-qui-vo-cal	Pa-the-ti-cal
am-bi-gu-ous	ef-fi-ci-ent	pe-cu-li-ar
am-phi-bi-ous	ex-te-nu-ate	pro-pri-e-tor
a-po-lo-gy	Fer-ti-li-ty	pro-fes-si-on
ar-ti-fi-cer	fru-ga-li-ty	Re-luc-tan-cy
au-da-ci-ous	Gram-ma-ti-cal	re-ver-si-on
au-tho-ri-ty	Har-mo-ni-ous	ri-di-cu-lous
Bar-ba-ri-ty	hu-ma-ni-ty	Sa-ga-ci-ty
be-ha-vi-our	hy-dro-pi-cal	so-bri-e-ty
be-ne-fi-cence	hy-po-cri-sy	so-ci-e-ty
be-ne-vo-lence	I-den-ti-ty	sta-bi-li-ty
bi-tu-mi-nous	in-fir-mi-ty	Tri-en-ni-al
Ca-la-mi-ty	in-struc-ti-on	Va-cu-i-ty
cap-ti-vi-ty	Le-gi-ti-mate	ve-ra-ci-ty
cir-cum-fe-rence	li-ti-gi-ous	vi-cif-si-tude
con-di-ti-on	Ma-tu-ri-ty	vic-to-ri-ous
con-ta-gi-on	mu-ni-fi-cence	vi-va-ci-ty
De-bi-li-ty	Na-ti-vi-ty	U-bi-qui-ty
de-ge-ne-rate	no-to-ri-ous	un-righ-te-ous
dex-te-ri-ty	O-be-di-ent	ux-o-ri-ous
di-rec-ti-on		

Words of four Syllables, accented on the third Syllable.

A-da-mán-tine
af-fi-da-vit
a-gri-cul-ture
Be-a-ti-fic
bar-ri-ca-do
baf-ti-na-do
be-ne-fac-tor
Ca-li-man-co
ca-ro-li-na
com-pre-hen-sive
cor-re-spon-dent
Dan-de-li-on
de-cli-na-tor
di-a-be-tes
dis-ad-van-tage
E-le-va-tor
en-ter-tain-mient
e-van-ge-lic
e-ver-laft-ing
For-ni-ca-tor
Hal-le-lu-jah
ho-ri-zon-tal
hy-po-sta-tic
I-mi-ta-tor
in-de-pen-dent
in-dis-creet-ly
in-ter-mix-ture
Le-gi-fla-tor
le-gi-fla-tive
Ma-ni-fes-to

me-di-á-tor
me-mo-ran-dum
mo-de-ra-tor
Na-vi-ga-tor
non-con-form-ist
not-with-standing
nu-me-ra-tor
Ob-ser-va-tor
om-ni-pre-sence
om-ni-pre-sent
o-pe-ra-tor
Pa-li-sa-do
per-ad-ven-ture
pre-de-ces-for
pro-cu-ra-tor
Sa-cer-do-tal
fa-la-man-der
su-per-vi-sor
The-o-re-tic
Un-ad-vi-sed
un-de-fi-led
un-der-ta-ken
un-der-val-ue
u-ni-ver-sal
What-so-e-ver
when-so-e-ver
where-so-e-ver
whom-so-e-ver
who-so-e-ver

Words of four Syllables, accented on the last Syllable.

A-ni-mad-vért	biol. oit	Re-cog-ni-see	svig O
a-ver-du-pois	of tributio vre	re-cog-ni-for	paon
Ca-ra-bi-neerg	ai sil tain	Su-per-a-bound	il 13.1
E-le-cam-pane	.1979 not	su-per-in-duce	mid 13.1
Le-ger-de-main	won nows	su-per-in-tend	13.1
Ne-ver-the-less		.Ul-tra-ma-rine	13.1

Proper Lessons to exercise the young Learner in all the
foregoing Rules!

LESSON I. Part of the 3d Chapter of Ecclesiastes:

To every Thing there is a Season, and a Time to every Purpose under the Heaven: A Time to be born, and a Time to die; a Time to plant, and a Time to pluck up that which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal; a Time to break down, and a Time to build up.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh; a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to cast away Stones, and a Time to gather Stones together; a Time to embrace, and a Time to refrain from embracing.

A Time to get, and a Time to lose; a Time to keep, and a Time to cast away.

A Time to rend, and a Time to sew; a Time to keep Silence, and a Time to speak.

A Time to love, and a Time to hate; a Time of War, and a Time of Peace.

I know that whatsoever God doth, it shall be forever: Nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing taken from it; and God doth it, that Men should fear before him.

LESSON II. Part of the 118th Psalm.

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious ; because his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let *Israel* now confess that he is gracious, and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the House of *Aaron* now confess that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Yea, let them now that fear the Lord, confess that his Mercy endureth for ever.

I called upon the Lord in Trouble ; and the Lord heard me at large.

The Lord is on my Side ; I will not fear what Man doth unto me.

The Lord taketh my Part with them that help me ; therefore shall I see my Desire upon mine Enemies.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put any Confidence in Man.

It is better to trust in the Lord, than to put any Confidence in Princes.

Thou art my God, and I will thank thee : Thou art my God, and I will praise thee.

O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious : and his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON III. Psalm the 136th.

1. O give Thanks unto the Lord, for he is gracious : and his Mercy endureth for ever.

2. O give Thanks unto the God of all Gods : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

3. O thank the Lord of all Lords : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

4. Who

4. Who only doth great Wonders : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
5. Who by his excellent Wisdom made the Heavens : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
6. Who laid out the Earth above the Waters : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
7. Who hath made great Lights : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
8. The Sun to rule the Day : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
9. The Moon and Stars to govern the Night : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
10. Who smote *Egypt*, with their first-born : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
11. And brought out *Israel* from among them : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
12. With a mighty Hand, and stretched-out Arm : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
13. Who divided the *Red Sea* in two Parts : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
14. And made *Israel* to go through the Midst of it : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
15. But as for *Pharaoh* and his Host, he overthrew them in the *Red Sea* : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
16. Who led his People through the Wilderness : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
17. Who smote great Kings : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
18. Yea, and slew mighty Kings : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
19. *Sehon* King of the *Amorites* : for his Mercy endureth for ever.
20. And *Og* the King of *Basæan* : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

21. And

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21. And gave away their Land for an Heritage :
for his Mercy endureth for ever.

22. Even for an Heritage unto *Israel* his Servant : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

23. Who remembered us when we were in Trouble : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

24. And hath delivered us from our Enemies : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

25. Who giveth Food to all Flesh : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

26. O give Thanks unto the God of Heaven : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

27. O give Thanks unto the Lord of Lords : for his Mercy endureth for ever.

LESSON IV. Psalm the 139th. *Of the Majesty
of God, &c.*

1. O Lord, thou hast searched me out, and known me ; thou knowest my down-sitting, and up-rising ; thou understandest my Thoughts long before.

2. Thou art about my Path, and about my Bed ; and spiest out all my Ways.

3. For lo, there is not a Word in my Tongue ; but thou, O Lord, knowest it altogether.

4. Thou hast fashioned me, behind and before : and laid thine Hand upon me,

5. Such Knowledge is too wonderful and excellent for me : I cannot attain unto it.

6. Whither shall I go then from thy Spirit : or whither shall I go then from thy Presence ?

7. If I climb up into Heaven, thou art there ; If I go down to Hell, thou art there also.

8. If

8. If I take the Wings of the Morning, and remain in the uttermost Parts of the Sea:

9. Even there also shall thy Hand lead me, and thy Right-hand shall hold me.

10. If I say, peradventure the Darkness shall cover me: then shall my Night be turned to Day.

11. Yea, the Darkness is no Darkness with thee, but the Night is as clear as the Day: The Darkness and Light to thee are both alike.

12. For my Reins are thine: Thou hast covered me in my Mother's Womb.

13. I will give Thanks unto thee, for I am fearfully and wonderfully made: Marvellous are thy Works, and that my Soul knoweth right well.

14. My Bones are not hid from thee: Thou'lt be made secretly, and fashioned beneath in the Earth.

15. Thine Eyes didst see my Substance yet being imperfect: And in thy Book were all my Members written; which Day by Day were fashioned, when as yet there was none of them.

16. How dear are thy Counsels unto me, O God: O how great is the Sum of them!

17. If I tell them, they are more in Number than the Sand: When I wake up, I am present with thee.

18. Wilt thou not slay the Wicked, O God: Depart from me, ye blood-thirsty Men!

19. For they speak unrighteously against thee: And thine Enemies take thy Name in vain.

20. Do not I hate them, O Lord, that hate thee? And am not I grieved with those that rise up against thee?

21. Yea I hate them right sore: Even as tho' they were mine Enemies.

22. Try me, O God, and seek the Ground of my Heart: Prove me, and examine my Thoughts.

23. Look well if there be any Way of Wickedness in me, and lead me in the Way everlasting.

N. B.: I have set the Figures to these two last Psalms, that the Child may learn to know his Verses, which may easily be done without any great Trouble to the Master. If the young Scholar cannot read these Lessons well, let him go over them once more; and when he can read them well, I would advise the Master to let him read some other Psalms, or in the *Proverbs of Solomon*, then the first Chapter of St. *John*, the *Evangelist*, or any other Chapter or Place, that is most suitable to his Capacity; for 'tis natural for a Child to like that which he can perform with Ease; and I am sensible many a Boy has hated both his School and the Bible, by being put to read hard and difficult Chapters too soon; and by being unjustly corrected for not doing *that*, which he could not possibly do, even were he wagered to it. What some Children can do indeed, is not to be accounted for; but I speak this in Pity to such as cannot; and also in Pity to those that have the Care of them.

T A B L E X.

Contains some select FABLES, by Way of Exercise;

LESSON. I. Of the Boy that stole Apples.

An Old Man found a rude Boy in his Orchard stealing of Apples, and desired him to come down from the Apple-tree, but the Boy told him plainly he would not. Then, said the old Man, I will fetch you down; so he pulled up some Turfs of Gras and threw at him; which made the young Fellow laugh at him, to think he could pretend to

beat him out of the Tree with Grass. Well, well, says the old Man, if neither Words nor Grass will do, I must try what Virtue there is in Stones; so the old Man pelted him heartily with Stones, which soon made the young Chap hasten down from the Tree, and beg the old-Man's Pardon.

M O R A L.

If good Words, and gentle Means, will not reclaim the Wicked; they must be dealt with in a more severe Manner.

LESSON II. Of the LION and the MOUSE.

There was a Lion that was once very kind to a Mouse, and saved his Life from the Claws of a Cat. Some Time after this the Lion was caught in a Net, in such a Manner, that he lay there till he was half dead. The Mouse coming by at that Time, pitied the Lion, and found he could not get out without the Net could be broke, which the Mouse could no way effect; but he considered the Kindness the Lion had done him, and was resolved to use all the Means he could to save his Life; and therefore the little Creature set about to gnaw the Net asunder, which after great Pains he compleated, and set the Lion free.

M O R A L.

Since no one knows what may befall him, nor who may be a Means of serving him, it is the biggest Wisdom to behave kind and civil to all Mankind.

Or thus.

Since no one knows what may befall,
Tis Prudence to be kind to all.

LESSON III. - Of the Priest and the Jester.

A merry jesting Fellow being half drunk, went to the House of a *Romish Priest*, and asked him to give him a Guinea. Give you a Guinea, says the *Priest*: Why surely the Fellow is mad to think I should give him so much Money barely for asking for ! Then, said the *Jester*, please to give me a Crown, Sir ? Not I indeed, says the *Priest*, pray be gone : So I will, says the Fellow, if you give me but a Shilling. I shall give you no Shillings neither, said the *Priest*. Why then, said the *Jester*, pray give me one Farthing only ? I will give you Nothing at all, replied the *Priest*, so b gone I say. Pray, Reverend Father, be not angry, says the *Jester*, for tho' I ask you for Money, was only to try you ; for it is your Blessing I want and hope you will not deny it me. That I will give thee my Son, said the *Priest*, with all my Heart. — Come, kneel down, and receive it with Humility. I thank you, Reverend Father, says the *Arch-Wag*; but, upon second Thoughts, I will not have thy cheap Blessing ; for I find, that if were worth but one single Farthing, thou would not bestow it upon me.

MORAL.

Some Men are willing to part with that, which will fetch them Nothing at all ; but cannot be prevail upon to do a free and generous Action to help

LESSON IV. Of the Town in Danger of a Siege.

There was a Town in Danger of being besieged, and it was consulted, which was the best Way to fortify and strengthen it; and many were the different Opinions of the Town-folks concerning it. A grave skilful Mason said, there was Nothing so strong nor so good as *Stone*. A Carpenter said, that *Stone* might do pretty well; but in his Opinion good strong *Oak* was much better. A Currier being present, said, Gentlemen, you may do as you please; but if you have a Mind to have the Town well fortified and secure, take my Word, there is nothing like *Leather*.

M O R A L.

'Tis too common for Men to consult their own private Ends, tho' a whole Nation suffers by it. Their own Profit and selfish Views are all they aim at; notwithstanding they often undo themselves by betraying and undoing others.

The Same in VERS E.

A Town fear'd a Siege, and held Consultation,
Which was the best Method of Fortification:
A grave skilful *Mason* gave in his Opinion,
That Nothing but *Stone* could secure the Dominion.
A *Carpenter* said, tho' that was well spoke,
Yet, 'twas better by far, to defend it with *Oak*.
A *Currier* wiser than both these together,

Cry'd, try what you please, there's Nothing like [*Leather*].

M O R A L.

*Most Men will be true to their own private Ends,
Tho' false to their Country, Religion, and Friends ;*
[Profit,
*The chief Thing is thought of, and that's their own
Which must be secured, whatever comes of it :
But while this Self-Love is a Nation's Undoing,
Ev'n they who betray it, oft sink in the Ruin.*



T A B L E XI.

*Contains some select LESSONS, both useful and enter-
taining ; by which a YOUTH may see the natural
Order of Life, and arm himself against the com-
mon Dangers of Temptation and bad Company.*

LESSON I. *The Story of the Boys that went into
the Water, instead of being at School or at Home.*

There were several Boys that used to go into the Water, instead of being at School ; and they sometimes staid so long after School-Time, that they used to frighten their Parents very much ; and tho' they were told of it Time after Time, yet they would frequently go to wash themselves. One Day four of them took it into their Heads to play Truant, and go into the Water. (I think their Names were *Smith*, *Brown*, *Jones* and *Robinson*.) They had not been in long before *Smith* was drowned : *Brown*'s Father followed him, and lashed him heartily while he was naked ; and *Jones* and *Robinson* ran Home half dressed, which plainly told where

where they had been. However, they were both sent to Bed without any Supper, and told very plainly that they should be well corrected at School.

By this Time the News of *Smith's* being drowned had reached their Master's Ear, who went to know the Truth of it; and found *Smith's* Father and Mother in Tears for the Loss of him; to whom he gave very good Advice, took his friendly Leave, and went to see what was become of *Brown, Jones* and *Robinson*, who all hung down their Heads upon seeing their Master; but more so when their Parents desired that he would correct them the next Day; which he promised he would; tho', says he, (by the bye) it is rather your Duty to do it than mine; for I cannot answser for Things done out of the School. Do you but keep them in due Order at Home; and depend on it, says the Master, I will do my Duty, and keep them in Awe of me at School. But however, says he, as they have been naughty disobedient Boys indeed, and might all have lost their Lives, I shall chastise them.

Next Day *Brown, Jones* and *Robinson*, were sent to School, and in a short Time were called up to their Master; and he first began with *Brown*. Pray, young Gentleman, says he, what is the Reason you go into the Water without the Consent of your Parents, and even when you should be at School? — I won't do so any more, says *Brown*. — That is Nothing at all, says the Master, I cannot believe you. Pray can you swim? — No Sir, says *Brown*. Not swim do you say! Why you might have been drowned as well as *Smith*. — Take him up, says the Master. — So *Brown* was taken up, and well whipt.

Well, says he to *Jones*, can you swim? — A little, Sir, said he. — A little! says the Master: Why you were in more Danger than *Brown*, and might have been drowned had you ventured much further. — Take him up, says he.

Now *Robinson* could swim very well, and thought, as *Brown* and *Jones* were corrected because they could not swim, that he should escape. — Well, *Robinson*, says the Master, can you swim? Yes, Sir, says he, (very boldly) any where over the Rivet. You can you say? — Yes, Sir. — Pray then, Sir, says his Master, if you can swim so well, what Busines had you in the Water when you should have been at School? You don't want to learn to swim you say. It is plain then you go in for Idleness Sake. — Take him up, — take him up, says he; so they were all severely corrected for their Disobedience and Folly.

Having been both an Eye and Ear Witness of several Circumstances in Life, nearly parallel to the following fictitious Narrative, I have added this to the original Copy; and it has been read by several eminent Clergymen, private Gentlemen, and School-Masters, who have very much approved of the same, as a proper, and suitable Tale, by Way of Caution and Admonition, both for Parents as well as Children. And if but one Son or Daughter should reap Benefit hereby, so as to regulate their Lives, and behave in such a Manner, as may conduce to their own Happiness, the Comfort of their Parents or Friends, and the Good of Society, I shall be very thankful: But whether it should prove so or not; as it is plain it is wrote to encourage Virtue, and discourage Vice, and as my chief Aim hereby is to prevent Youth (especially in the City of London) from falling a Sacrifice to the common Temptations of Life, and their own unguarded Passions; I doubt not but it will meet with a kind Reception among the better Sort of People, and such as love Morality; as it cannot fail (tho' God's Blessing) to be of some Service both to Children and Apprentices in general, into whose Hands it may happen to fall.

Life truly painted, in the natural History of Master
TOMMY, and HARRY. Divided into three
LESSONS.

LESSON II. Life truly painted, &c.

There was a Gentleman in the West of England, who married a very virtuous Lady, but having no Children for several Years, they were very discontent; and foolishly upbraided each other; not duly considering that what God either gives to, or withdraws from us, is always best in the End.

Some Years after this they had a Son, and the Year following another; the Name of the Elder was *Henry*, and the other was named *Thomas*, whom they loved even to an Excess; for whatever *Harry* and *Tommy*'s Fancies stood to, they had it; and as they never contradicted them themselves, for fear they should cry; so neither would they allow any one to check them on any Account: In short, their Parents loved them to a Fault, and suffered them to have their Way and their Will in every Thing.

Now *Harry* was a sullen, perverse Boy from his Cradle; and having had his Will, as was said before, he would go to School or stay at Home, just as he pleased, or else he would cry and sob at a great Rate; and for fear this should make *Harry* sick, and out of order, the fond Parents consent to let him do as his own Fancy directed; so that he now minds Nothing but play, hates his Book, and always cries when he is desired to read, or to go to School. In short, he is now seven Years of Age, and can scarce read a Word in the Primer; and his over-fond Parents now begin to see their own

Folly, and are afraid to tell each other what they think concerning him.

As for *Tommy*, he was quite of another Temper; for though he would now and then cry, and be naughty, yet he minded what his Parents said to him; he loved his Book and his School, and behaved so good-natured, pleasant, and mannerly, that all his Friends took Notice of him; the Neighbours loved him, and every body praised him, because he was a sober good-natured Child, and very dutiful, and obliging.

Harry, however, minds Nothing but idling and playing about the Streets, with any Sort of Boys; and 'tis now very difficult to get him to School, nor can his Parents prevail upon him by any Means to mind his Learning; and therefore it is agreed upon to put them both to some good Boarding School; and accordingly their Father provides them a Master every Way capable, one that bore an extraordinary Character for his Ability, Care, and Sobriety; which appeared so by the Improvement *Tommy* made under him, in several Branches of Learning, to the Satisfaction of his Parents.

As for *Harry*, tho' he behaved pretty well for some Time, yet he shew'd his sullen perverse Temper, and made very little Improvement in his Learning, for he went on his old Way, and play'd only with rude wicked Boys like himself, which in a short Time learnt him to swear and lie, and some say to steal; and he was very often angry, and would quarrel with his Brother *Tommy*, because he would not play with them; but *Tommy* told him plainly that he would never play at all, rather than play with such wicked swearing Wretches; for, says he, they will be your Ruin, Brother *Harry*, and you know

know how it grieves poor *Papa* and *Mamma*. I don't care for that, says naughty *Harry*,—O fie! O fie! Brother *Harry*, says *Tommy*, how often have you been told, that *don't care* has brought many one to an ill End: I don't care for that, says the little Churl: And thus he went on, as you will hear by and by, till *don't care* was his Ruin at last.

LESSON III. *A farther Account of the Life of TOMMY and HARRY.*

Tommy and *Harry*, being now grown up, they are taken from School; and it begins to be high Time to think how they can live in the World without their Parents.

Tommy, indeed, is a very good Boy, he always counted Learning a fine Thing, and he still takes Delight in it, and pursues it; but *Harry* continues much the same; he is now near fourteen Years of Age, and is no other than a wicked Boy, and a great over-grown Dunce. He hates his Brother *Tommy*, because he loves his Book, and is spoken well of; but *Tommy* pities him, and gives him always good Advice, but to no Purpose; for he is bent upon being bad, and bad it seems he will be; nor can his Father, Mother, or Friends make him better at present. In short, *Tommy* now is the Joy and Comfort of his Parents, but *Harry* grieves them so much, that they know not as yet, how to proceed with him.

Many an Hour was spent, and all Friends consulted, to know the best Method to settle both these Lads in the World in an honest Way, and in such a Manner, that they may live well.

Now

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Now the Gentleman had a Brother, (a Merchant) in London, and it was proposed to put Harry to his Uncle. The Uncle agrees to the Proposal, and Harry also consents to go to London, and seems so well pleased, that his Parents promise themselves great Comfort in his future Conduct.

About a Year after Harry was at London, Tommy went to see him; and soon after a Tradesman of good Credit, that used to visit their Uncle, took a Fancy to Tommy, and Terms being agreed upon, he was soon bound Apprentice.

Harry went on pretty well for two Years: He would now and then indeed shew his fullen perverse Temper; but his Uncle and Aunt winked at many of his Faults, and forgave him, for the Sake of his worthy Parents, and hid his Faults, rather than breed Strife in the Family. Now comes the Trial for Tommy and Harry: Their Mother is taken very ill, and is confined to her Bed; she often speaks of Tommy and Harry, but seems to have Harry most at Heart, for Fear he should not do well.

Not long after this a Letter comes to acquaint them of the Death of their Mother.

Harry's Uncle now talks to him again. You see Harry, says he, that you have lost your best Friend; but however, if you behave soberly, mind your Business, keep good Company, and good Hours, I will take Care of you, will be a good Friend to you, and make you a Man in the World. Harry, at first, seemed very much concerned (for he knew she was a tender Mother) and promised very fairly to mend his Way of Life, and be sober: But that which took a greater Effect upon Harry, was the pretty Way that his Brother Tommy addressed him in: He talk'd so mild, and so manly to his

Brother

Brother Harry, and gave him such good Advice, that he got the Good-will of his Uncle and Aunt, and surprized all that heard him.

Harry after this went on pretty well for some Months; and then gets into his old Way again. He has now quite forgot the Death of his Mother; and in short, has taken up with such idle wicked Youths, that are bent only upon Mischief; and are never sorry but when they do Good. They give him bad Advice, and tell him when his Father is dead he will have a thousand Pounds; and, say they, I would not not be check'd by my Uncle, nor all the Uncles in the World. I will not, says the wicked unguarded Fool; for as soon as my Father dies I'll go away. That's right, that's right, say they, you are a Fool if you don't. I will, I will, says he.

Good God! Behold the bad Effect of ill Counsel! But pray mark the End of that Fool, that follows it, rather than the Advice of his Friends.

LESSON IV. Of the happy Life of TOMMY, and the wretched End of HARRY.

Harry, by the bad Counsel of other wicked Youths, still goes on in Wickedness, to such a Height, that his Uncle is obliged to send Word to his Father, that he cannot keep him much longer. The Death of his Mother, and the bad Course of Harry's Life, took such an Effect upon his Father, that he soon after fell ill, and died. He left Tommy the chief Part of his Fortune; and tho' Harry did not deserve a Shilling, yet so tender was he, that he left him five hundred Pounds; hoping

hoping still, that thro' the Care of his Uncle, and his own future Conduct, he might be happy.

Harry, being now of Age, and having received his Fortune; he, instead of minding his Uncle and Brother, still follows bad Company; and now having Money, he is persuaded, (and foolishly persuades himself,) that he can live better from his Uncle than with him; therefore is resolved to be his *own Man*. His Brother *Tommy* now grieves to see how he lives, and dreads the End of it; and *Harry* is now so hardened to, and rivetted in Wickedness, that he is resolved that his Uncle's and Brother's Advice shall never do him good, for he never comes near them.

In short, *Harry's Delight* is only in his old wicked Acquaintance; and he has besides these some new Rakes, that wish him Joy in his Fortune, and he takes it as a very great Mark of their Favour; and is Fool enough to treat them, because they rail at his Uncle and his Brother, and tell him his Father was an old Rogue for leaving him no more; all which he hears with a Smile, swears it is true, and tells them, they are the best Friends he has in the World.

Scarce a Year is gone, before *Harry* has spent almost all his Fortune.

He cannot now go to a Play, or a Concert, and return Home when it is over: No, no, he must after that go to the Tavern; or to some private wicked Place or other, with lewd Women. In short, he is now become a perfect Owl, for you seldom see him in the Day-time; and when you do, he blinks like an Owl: Nor can you find him of a Night, but by Chance; but this you may be sure of, that he is at some House of ill Fame; for Whoring,

Whoring, Drinking, Swearing, Lying, Gaming, Gambling, and Setting up all Night, are now his constant Practice.

Now while foolish wicked *Harry* is thus spending his Fortune, and destroying both Soul and Body; *Tommy* is improving his Fortune, and his Mind: For his Time is out, and his Master loves him so well, that he takes him into Partnership; and in a short Time after he married his Master's Daughter, with whom he had a handsome Fortune, and his Master, we hear, has left all the Trade to him; so that he is now become a great Man.

One Thing must not be omitted, as a great Mark of the brotherly Love of *Tommy*: He found *Harry* would not come near him, and he was resolved to find him, and talk to him once more: For who knows, says he, but the Respect I shew to him may be taken so kind, that it may be one great Step to reform him? *Tommy* therefore takes a Friend with him for Fear of Danger, and after a long Hunt found him, at one of his old Houses.

Tommy, at first Sight, did not know *Harry*, he look'd so sottish, and so shabby; nor did *Harry* at first know his Brother, as he appear'd quite different in Dress and Carriage to the Company he has been long us'd to. However, they soon knew one another by the Tone of Voice; and *Harry* had so much good Manners left, as to tell *Tommy*, he took it very kind that he should pay such a Regard to him. A Respect, says he, (before his Companions,) that I am not worthy of. Now one would think by such an Expression as this, that *Harry* was really sensible of his Faults; and in short, his Brother was surprized to hear such a Sentence from him, and thought with himself,

self, that he should now certainly succeed, in being a Means to save him from the very Brink of Ruin.

The Place they were now in was not fit for Family Talk; nor good Advice, and after *Tommy* had submitted to be agreeable to such base Company for an Hour or two, he persuades his Brother *Harry* to go to a Tavern, to spend an Hour with him and his Friend, to which *Harry* consented. Having now taken a Room to themselves, *Tommy* begins to talk to *Harry* about his Way of Life; but so tender, and so mild is he, that he never once upbraided him; only desired him, for God's Sake, and the Credit of his Family, to mend his Ways in Time; for, says he, the Company you keep *Harry* will certainly be your Ruin. *I don't care* if it be, says the hardened Wretch. What, says *Tommy*, have not you left off *don't care* yet? You make my Heart bleed to think how often your Father and Mother have told you of this: But he still kept on, *I don't care*.

O Brother, says *Tommy*, I have now no Hopes of you! Yet, as God has prospered me, it is my Duty to serve you as a Brother: I will therefore make you an Offer before this Gentleman, which, if you accept of, must certainly be for your Good; but if you refuse it, I fear you will repent it too late.

The Thing is this; if you can but be so much Master of yourself, as to abandon such Company as we have now found you with, and will behave in a sober Manner, you shall live with me; I will learn you my Business, and you shall partake of the Profits of it; in short, you shall want for Nothing.

Here

Here was Love indeed ! Who could have thought Harry so mad, and so stupid as not to accept so kind an Offer ? Or who could expect but that he would have embraced his Brother with Tears of Love and Gratitude ? Instead of this, he rose up in a great Passion, and swore like a Hector ; bent his Fist at his Brother, and told him, that he kept better Company than he did every Day of his Life ; and that he never would live such a *bum drum* Life as he lived : Then flew to the Door, never took Leave of the Gentleman, nor his Brother ; but ran to his Companions, and told all that had passed; who clap their Hands, and receive him with Shouts of Applause, call for a fresh Bottle, and spend the main Part of the Night in Swearing and Drinking.

Thus Harry goes on till he has spent all his Money, and lost all his Credit ? And what now remains ? Why, Money he must have, by some Way or other ; and rather than submit to his Brother's Advice, to live with him, he takes up with unlawful Methods, and keeps Company with none but Gamblers, Shop-lifters, and Street-robbers ; and one Night having, with several others, committed a Murder and a Robbery, they were pursued, and he, with four of the Gang, are taken, and committed to Newgate, there to lay, in order to take their Trial.

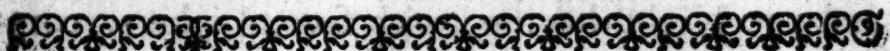
Harry indeed, with two others, made their Escape, and went over Sea, thinking themselves secure ; but divine Vengeance follows them ; for a Storm arose, and drove the Ship against a Rock on the Coast of Barbary, and it being very dark, many of the Crew perished : Harry indeed was (by the Violence of the Waves) cast upon the Shore, and

and in the Morning found himself alone, in a doleful desolate Place ; and now having no Hopes of ever escaping, he begins to remember his old Words, *don't care*, but too late ; for after roving about, and bemoaning his unhappy Fate, till he was almost starved to Death, he at last became a Prey to wild Beasts, whom God suffers to tear him to Pieces, as the just Reward of his wicked Life.

Thus you see *Harry* is a Pattern of Vice, he lived a wretched Life, and died a miserable Death ; but *Tommy* was always a Pattern of Virtue and Goodness, and still lives happy.

Learn then betimes to know thy Duty to God and Man, and take Care to do it ; and let the Examples of *Harry* and *Tommy* be always before you, that you may escape the just Judgment of the one, and enjoy equal Peace and Prosperity as the other.

N. B. It is to be supposed that the Youth by this Time knows something of Numbers or Figures, so as tell what Chapter he reads in, or what Verse he is at ; but lest he should not know them at present, I have here inserted, a very useful Table, which every Master and Mistress may teach them by Degrees with Ease.



T A B L E XII.

Of Figures or Numbers.

One	I	I	Nine	9	IX
Two	II	II	Ten	10	X
Three	III	III	Eleven	11	XI
Four	IV	IV	Twelve	12	XII
Five	V	V	Thirteen	13	XIII
Six	VI	VI	Fourteen	14	XIV
Seven	VII	VII	Fifteen	15	XV
Eight	VIII	VIII	Sixteen	16	XVI

Seven.

Seventeen	17	XVII	Eighty	80	LXXX
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Eighty five	85	LXXXV
Nineteen	19	XIX	Ninety	90	XC
Twenty	20	XX	Ninety-five	95	XCV
Twenty-five	25	XXV	One hundred	100	C
Thirty	30	XXX	Two hundred	200	CC
Thirty-five	35	XXXV	Three hundred	300	CCC
Forty	40	XL	Four hundred	400	CD
Forty-five	45	XLV	Five hundred	500	D
Fifty	50	L	Six hundred	600	DC
Fifty-five	55	LV	Seven hundred	700	DCC
Sixty	60	LX	Eight hundred	800	DCCC
Sixty-five	65	LXV	Nine hundred	900	DCD
Seventy	70	LXX	A thousand	1000	M
Seventy-five	75	LXXV			

Other Numbers for Instruction.

- 27 Twenty-seven
- 62 Sixty-two
- 173 One hundred and Seventy-three
- 704 Seven hundred and four
- 1609 One thousand Six hundred and Nine
- 1756 One thousand Seven hundred and Fifty-six,
or MDCCCLVI.

T A B L E XIII.

Of Contractions of such Things as are necessary to be understood; in which whole Words and Sentences are known by certain Letters only.

IX	A. B. or B. A. Bachelor of Arts	B. D. Batchelor of Divinity
X	A. D. in the Year of our Lord	Bp. Bishop
XI	A. M. or M. A. Master of Arts	Abp. Archbishop
XII	A. R. Anna Regina, or Queen Anne	Bart. Baronet
XIII	A. P. G. Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College	B. V. Blessed Virgin
XIV		C. an Hundred
XV		Cwt. an Hundred-weight, or 112 Pounds
XVI		Col. Colonel

C. R.

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C. R. Charles Rex, or King Charles	L. Lord or Lady
C. S. Keeper of the Seal	Ld ^p Lordship
C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal	Lad ^p Ladyship
D. D. Doctor of Divinity	L. D. Lady Day
Dec. (or 1ober) December	Lev. Leviticus
Deut. Deuteronomy	Lieut. Lieutenant
Ditto (or D ^o) the same	LLD. Doctor of the Canon or Civil Law
Du. Duke	L ^r Letter
Du ^m Dukedom	Luk. Luke
E. Earl	M. Marquis
Earld ^m Earldom	Manip. Manipulus, an Handful
Eccl. Ecclesiastes	Mad ^m Madam
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus	M. D. Doctor of Physic
e. g. as for Example	M ^d Medicine
Ep. Epistle	Mdm. Memorandum
Eph. Ephesians	M ^r Master
Ezai. Ezaias	Mrs. Mistress
Esq ^r . Esquire	MS. Manuscript
Ev Evangelist	MSS. Manuscripts
Exon. Exeter	N. Note
Ex. Exodus	NB. Nota bene, mark well
Feb. February	Nov. or 9ber, November
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society	N ^o Number
Gal. Galatians	N. S. New Style
Gen. Genesis	Obj. Objection
Gen ^m Generalissimo	Ob ^t obedient
Gent. Gentleman	Oct. or 8ber, October
Hon. honourable	Parl. Parliament
H ^d honoured	Philom. A Lover of the Mathematics
Heb. Hebrew	P. M. G. Professor of Music at Gresham College
Id. or Idem, the same	PS. Postscript
i. e. that is	P. T. G. Professor of Theology or Divinity in Gresham College
J. H. S. Jesus the Saviour of Men	Q. Queen or Question
Isa. Isaiah	q. d. as if he should say
J. D. Doctor of Jury or Law	q. l. as much as you please
Joh. or Jn ^o John	q. s. a sufficient quantity
Josh. Joshua	Reg. Register
J. R. James Rex, or King James	Reg. Dep. deputed Register
K. King	Rev. Revelation
K ^m Kingdom	R ^t Hon ^b right honourable
Kn ^t Knight	

R ^t Wor ^p	right worshipful
Rev ^d	reverend
R ^t Rev ^d	right reverend
S ^t	Saint
Sept ^t , or 7ber,	September
Salop,	Shropshire
S ^r	Sir
SS TP.	Professor of Divinity
Th.	Thomas
Theo ^s	Theophilus
Thess ^b	Thessalonians
v. g.	The same as e. g.
v. Verse	

vide,	see
viz.	that is to say
Wp.	Worshipful
X ^p	Christopher
X ^t	Christ
X ^{rn}	Christian
y ^e	the
y ⁿ	then
y ^r	your
y ^t	that
&	and
&c.	and the rest (or) and so forth.

T A B L E XIV.

A Collection of Words nearly alike in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

N. B. I think it very necessary that all such as can read pretty well, should now learn to know the Meaning of Words, for without this, the Spelling Part only is of little Signification; therefore, if the young Scholar was set eight or ten Words of this Table every Night, or two or three Times a Week, to spell, and tell the Meaning of, according to his Capacity, it would certainly be of great Service.

And tho' I would be thought to have the highest Regard for the Word of God, yet I would advise all Masters and Mistresses to set their Scholars a Collection of these Words (or of those in the following Tables) at their *Breakings-up*; rather than to write out, and get by Heart a long Chapter, which they seldom mind to perform till within a Day or two of returning to School again; and then sloven over their Writing, and spoil their Hand; and after being corrected for this, and not getting the heavy Task by Heart, they begin in their early Days to hate the Bible, and hold the best of Books in Contempt; which, if read at proper Times, would take quite a different Turn upon their little Minds.

A B E L, a Man's Name
Able, sufficient

Accept, receive
Except, leave out
Accidence, Grammar Rules
Accidents,

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Accidents, Chances	Bawl, to cry out
Accompt, Rockoning	Ballad, Song
Account, Esteem	Ballot, Ball-Lot
Acts, Deeds	Barbara, a Woman's Name
Ax, to cut with	Barbary, a Country
Affect, to move, or imitate	Barberry, a Tree
Effect, Purpofe	Bare, naked
Ail, Trouble	Bear, a Beast
Ale, Malt-Drink	Baron, a Lord
Air, Element	Barren, unfruitful
Are, Plural of is	Baize of Woollen
E'er, ever	Bays, Bay-Trees
Ere, before	Base, vile
Heir to an Estate	Baſis in Music
Alder-Tree	Be, to exiſt
Elder, older	Bee, an Inſect
All, the Whole	Bean, Kind of Pulse
Awl, Cobler's Tool.	Been, have been
Allow'd, granted	Bow, to ſhoot with
Aloud, with Noise	Beau, a Fop
Altar, for Sacrifice	Beer, Malt-Drink
Alter, to change	Bier for the Dead
Ant, Pismire	Bel, an Idol
Aunt, Uncle's Wife	Bell, to ring
Arrant, notorious	Berry, ſmall Fruit
Errand, Message	Bury, to inter
Errant, wandering	Bile, Gall
Ascent, Steepneſſ	Boil, to bubble up
Aſſent, Consent	Blew, did blow
Aſſistance, Help	Blue, Colour
Aſſitants, Helpers	Boar, Male Swine
Attendance, Waiting	Boor, a Clown
Attendants, Waiters	Bore, to bore a Hole
Auger, to bore with	Board, a Plank
Augur, a Soothſayer	Bor'd, did bore
B.	Bolt, for a Door
Bacon, Swine-Fleſh	Boult, to ſift
Baken in an Oven	Bomb, Mortar-shot
Beacon, a Light to guide Ships at Sea	Bum, Buttocks
Beckon, with the Hand	Bough, Branch
Bail, Surety	Bow, to bend
Bale of Silk	Border, the Margin
Bald, without Hair	Bordure, in Heraldry
Ball, a round Solid	Boy, a Lad
	Buoy, bear up

Buy,

Buy, to purchase	Choose, to cull, or pick
By, near	Choir, Set of Singers
Brace, a Couple	Quire, 24 Sheets
Brase, solder with Brass	Choler, Wrath
Breaches, broken Places	Collar, for the Neck
Breeches, to wear	Collar, of Brown
Bread, to eat	Chord, in Music
Bred, brought up	Cord, a small Rope
Brewing, of Ale	Cinque, Five
Bruin, a Bear's Name	Sink, a Drain
Brews, doth brew	Cion, a young Shoot
Bruise, to burst	Sion, a City
Bruit, Report	Cite, to summon
Brute, Beast	Sight, Seeing
Borough, a Town-corporate	Site, Situation
Burrow, a Rabbit's Nest	Citron, Sort of Fruit
C.	
Cain, a Man's Name	Cittern, a musical Instrument
Cane, to walk with	Clause, an Article
Calais, in France	Claws, Talons
Chalice, a Cup	Cleaver, for chopping
Call by Name	Clever, ingenious
Cawl, of a Wig or Bowels	Climb, to clamber, or get up
Cannon, great Gun	Clime, Climate
Canon, Rule	Close, to shut
Catch, to lay hold of	Clothes, Apparel
Ketch, small Ship	Coarse, not fine
Cattle, Cows, &c.	Course, Race, Way
Kettle, for boiling	Coat, a Garment
Cieling, of a Room	Cote, a Cottage
Sealing, setting a Seal	Quote, to cite, or allude
Cellar, a Vault	Coin, Money
Seller, that sells	Kine, Cows
Censer, for Incense	Coit, to play with
Censor, Reformer	Kite, Bird of Prey
Censure, Judgment	Comet, a Blazing Star
Cent. an Hundred	Commit, do, aff
Sent, did send	Coming, approaching
Centaury, an Herb	Cummin, a Plant
Century, 100 Years	Common, Public
Centry, Guard	Commune, converse
Chair, to sit on	Concert, of Music
Chare, Job of Work	Consort, Wife
Chas'd, did chase	Condemn, to sentence
Chaste, continent	Contemn, to despise
Chews, doth chew	Confidence, Impudence

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Confidents, trusty Friends

Council, Assembly

Counsel, Advice

Currant, a Berry

Current, passable

Cousin, a Relation

Cozen, to cheat

Creek, of the Sea

Crick, in the Neck

Cruise, to sail to and fro

Cruse, a little Vessel

Cygnets, a young Swan

Signet, a Seal

Cymbal, a musical Instrument

Cymbol, a Mark

Cypress, a Tree

Cyprus, an Island

D

Dane, of Denmark

Dean, next; a Bishop

Deign, vouchsafe

Dear, valuable

Deer, a Stag

Debtor, that oweth

Deter, to frighten or keep

Decease, Death

Disease, Distemper

Defer, to delay

Differ, disagree

Deference, Respect

Difference, Disagreement

Dependence, relying on

Dependents, Hangers on

Descent, going down

Dissent, disagree

Derbe, in Asia

Derby, in England

Devices, Inventions

Devises, inventeth

Devizes, a Town

Dew, on the Grass

Due, owing

Do, perform

Doe, the Deer

Dough, Paste

Doer, Performer

Door, of an House

Dollar, Dutch Coin

Dolour, Grief

Done, performed

Dun, a Colour

Dragon, a Serpent

Dragoon, a Soldier

E

Ear, to hear with

E'er, ever

Year, 12 Months

Early, soon

Yearly, Year by Year

Earn, to get by Work

Yearn, to melt in Pity

East, Sun-Rising

Yeast, Barm

Easter, Christ's Resurrection

Esther, a Woman's Name

Eaten, swallow'd

Eton, a Town

Emerge, to pop up

Immerge, to plunge or to dip

Eminent, noted

Imminent, over head

Emit, to send forth

Emmit, an Ant

Enter, to go in

Interr, to bury

Envoy, an Ambassador

Envy, Ill-Will

Er, Judah's Son

Err, to mistake

Ewe, Female Sheep

Yew, Tree

You, yourself

Ewer, a Basin

Ure, Custom, Use

Your, own self

Exercise, Employment

Exorcise, to conjure

Extant, in being

Extent, Distance

Eye, to see with

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myself
 eyes, to see with
 ice, frozen Water
F.
 ain, desirous
 eign, dissemble
 aint, weary
 eint, a Pretence
 air, handsome
 are, Food
 at, Suet
 at, Brewing Vessel
 avour, Kindness
 ever, Distemper
 eat, Exploit
 eet, our Feet
 ellon, Whallow
 felon, a Criminal
 file, of Steel
 foil, to overcome
 vile, base, mean
 filip, with the Finger
 hilip, a Man's Name
 fir, Deal Tree
 fur, of wild Beasts
 flea, an Insect
 flee, to fly
 flay, the Skin off
 flew, did fly
 flue, Rabbit's Down
 flour, for Bread
 flower, of the Field
 fold, a Plait
 foul'd, made dirty
 foul, filthy
 owl, a Bird
 frays, Quarrel
 phrase, a Sentence
 frances, a Woman's Name
 francis, a Man's Name
 freeze, to congeal
 frieze, a Sort of Club
 furs, the Plural of Fur
 furz, a prickly Shrub

G.
 Gallon, 4 Quarts
 Galloon, narrow Ribbon
 Gall, a Bile
 Gaul, a Frenchman
 Gantlet, Hand-Armour
 Gantlope, Punishment
 Gesture, Action
 Jester, a Joker
 Gilt, gilded
 Guilt, Sin
 Glutinous, sticking
 Gluttonous, greedy
 Gnat, a flying Fly
 Nat, Nathaniel
 Grain, Corn
 Grane, an Island
 Grate, for Coals
 Great, large
 Grater, for Nutmeg
 Greater, larger
 Greaves, Lig-Armour
 Grieves, lamenteth
 Groan, hard Sigh
 Grown, increased
 Groat, Four-pence
 Grot, a Cave
 Guess'd, did guess
 Guest, a Visitor
H.
 Hail, frozen Water
 Hale, draw after
 Hair, of the Head
 Hare, Beast of Chase
 Hall, great House
 Haul, to pull
 Hallow, to consecrate
 Hollow, empty
 Haras, to tire, or fatigue
 Arras, Hangings
 Harsh, severe
 Hash, minc'd Meat
 Hart, Deer
 Heart, the Seat of Life

D

Haven,

Haven, an Harbour	In, within
Heaven, God's Throne	Inn, a public House
Heal, to cure	Incite, to stir up
Heel, of a Shoe	Insight, Knowledge
He'll, he will	Indite, to compose
Hear, hearken	Indict, to impeach
Here, in this Place	Ingenious, of good Parts
Heard, did hear	Ingenuous, candid, free
Herd, of Cattle	Innocence, Harmlessness
Hew, to cut	Innocents, Babes
Hue, Colour	Intense, excessive
Hugh, a Man's Name	Intents, Purposes
Hie, to haste	K.
High, lofty	Kill, to murder
Hoy, small Ship	Kiln, to dry Malt
Higher, more high	Kis, Saul's Father
Hire, Wages	Kiss, with the Lips
Him, that May	Knave, a Rogue
Hymn, a godly Song	Nave, of a Wheel
His, his own	Knead, Dough
Hiss, to deride	Need, Want
Hoar, frozen Dew	Knell, Passing-Bell
Whore, a lewd Woman	Nell, Eleanor
Hole, a Cavity	Knew, did know
Whole, not broken	New, not worn, or used
Holm, Holly	Knight, a Title of Honour
Home, Dwelling	Night, Darkness
Whom, who	Knit, knitting Stockings
Hoop, for a Tub	Nit, a small Louse
Whoop, to hollow	Knot, Knob
Hour, of the Day	Not, denying
Our, our own	Know, understand
Hungary, a Country	No, nay
Hungry, wanting Food	L.
Idle, lazy	Lade, with a Dish
Idol, an Image	Laid, placed
I'll, I will	Latin, a Tongue or Language
Ille, of a Church	Latten, Tin
Isle, an Island	Latice, a Window
Oil, liquid Fat	Lettice, a Woman's Name
Employ, to set to Work	Lettuce, a Salad
Imply, to signify	Leak, to run out
Impostor, a Cheat	Leek, a Kind of Onion
Imposture, Deceit	Lease, Demise
	Leash, Three

Lead, Metal	Mare, She Horse
Led, conducted	Mayor, of a Town
Leaper, a Jumper	Marsh, watry Ground
Leper, one Leporous	Mash, to mince
Least, smalleſt	Marshal, Head General
Leſt, for Fear	Martial, warlike
Legiſlator, Law-Giver	Marten, a Bird
Legiſtature, Parliament	Martin, a Man's Name
Leſſen, to make leſſe	Mary, a Woman's Name
Leſſon, in reading	Marry, to wed
Leſſer, smaller	Maul, to beat soundly
Leſſor, that grants a Leaſe	Moll, Mary
Liar, a false Story-Teller	Mead, Meadow
Lier, in Wait	Mede, Medianite
Lyre, a Harp	Mean, of ſmall Value
Lien, lain	Mien, Behaviour
Lyng, telling Lies	Meat, Fleſh
Lies, Untruſhs	Mete, to measure
Lice, Vermin	Medal, a Coin
Limb, Leg or Arm	Meddle, to interfere
Limn, to paint	Medlar, a Fruit
Limber, pliant	Medler, a Busy Body
Limner, Painter	Melt, to make liquid
Line, Length	Milt, Roe of a Pifchard
Loin, of Veal	Message, Errand
Lo, behold	Meffuage, House
Low, mean, bumble	Metal, Gold, Silver, &c.
Loth, unwilling	Mettle, Vigour
Lothe, to nauseate	Mews, as a Cat
Loſe, not fast	Muse, to think
Loſe, not win	Might, Power
Loufe, on the Body	Mite, in Cheeſe
Loud, noify	Mighty, powerful
Low'd, did bellown	Mity, full of Mites
Lower, more low	Moiety, Half
Lour, to frown	Mile, 8 Furlongs
M.	
Made, finished	Moil, labour
Maid, a Virgin	Moan, Lamentation
Main, chief	Mown, cut down
Mane, of a Horse	Moat, a Ditch
Mail, Armour	Mote, an Atom
Male, he or him	Moor, a Fen or Marsh
Manner, Cuſtom	More, in Quantity
Manor, Lordſhip	Mower, that moweth
	Morning, before Noon

Mourning, lamenting

Muscle, a Shell-Fish

Muzzle, to tie the Mouth

Muslin, fine Linnen

Muzzling, tying the Mouth

N. Naught, bad

Nought, Nothing

Nay, denying

Neigh, as a Horse

Near, nigh

Ne'er, never

Neither, of the Two

Nether, lower

None, not any

Nun, a religious Maid

O. Oar, to row with

O'er, over

Ore, uncast Metal

Of, belonging to

Off, distant, or from

Oh, alas

Owe, indebted

One, in Number

Own, acknowledge

Order, Rank

Ordure, Dung

Pail, for Water

Pale, wan, or white

Pain, Torment

Pane, of Glass

Pair, Two

Pare, to cut, or chip

Pear, a Fruit

Palate, Taste, Relish

Pallet, Trundle-Bed

Pall, Funeral-Cloth

Paul, a Man's Name

Poll, Mary

Parasite, a Flatterer

Parricide, a Parent-Killer

Parcel, small Bundle

Partial, biased

Parson, a Priest

Person, He or She

Paschal, of Easter

Pasquil, Italian Lampoon

Pastor, a Minister

Pasture, grazing Land

Patience, Mildness

Patients, sick People

Patron, Protector

Pattern, Copy

Pause, a Stop

Paws, of a Bear

Peace, Quietness

Peas, Pulse

Piece, a Part

Peal, in ringing

Peel, to strip off

Peer, Nobleman

Pier, of a Bridge

Penitence, Repentance

Penitents, Repenters

Peter, a Man's Name

Petre, Salt-Petre

Pick, chuse

Pique, a Grudge

Pies, Pasty

Poise, to balance.

Pilate, a Judge

Pilot, a Guide at Sea

Pillar, round Column

Pillow, to lay the Head on

Pint, half a Quart

Point, the sharp End

Pistol, small Gun

Pistole, a Spanish Coin

Place, to set in Order

Plaice, a Kind of Fish

Plait, a Fold

Plate, Silver

Pleas, Excuses

Please, to satisfy

Poesy, Poetry

Posy, Nosegay

Pole, a long Stick

Poll, Head, Vote

Poor,

Pore,

Popla-

Popul-

Porce-

Purfla-

Pour,

Power,

Practi-

Practi-

Praise,

Prays,

Pray,

Prece-

resid-

reser-

resen-

prince-

princi-

rofit,

rophe-

rophe-

rophe-

rout,

rude,

rude,

quarr-

query,

querr-

quave-

quive-

quean-

queen-

ace,

aze,

addi-

eddi-

ain,

eign-

ein,

ter,

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- Poor, *needy*
Pore, *to look close*
Poplar, *a Tree*
Popular, *lov'd by the People*
Porcelain, *China Ware*
Purlain, *an Herb*
Pour, *down*
Power, *Might*
Practice, *Exercise*
Practise, *to profess, to study*
Praise, *Commendation*
Prays, *intreateth*
Pray, *to beseech*
Prey, *a Booty*
Precedent, *Example*
President, *a Governor*
Presence, *comely*
Presents, *Gifts*
Princes, *King's Sons*
Princess, *King's Daughter*
Principal, *Chief*
Principle, *Rule*
Profit, *Gain*
Prophet, *Seer*
Prophecy, *foretelling*
Prophesy, *to foretell*
Roud, *haughty*
Rude, *a precise Woman*
- Q.**
- Quarry, *a Stone Pit*
Query, *a Question*
Querry, *a Groom*
Quaver, *to shake a Note*
Quiver, *for Arrows*
Quean, *a Harlot, or Slut*
Queen, *King's Wife*
- R.**
- Race, *running*
Raze, *demolish*
Radish, *Garden Root*
Raddish, *inclining to red*
Rain, *Water*
Reign, *to rule*
Rein, *of a Bridle*
Raven, *small Bird*
- Raise, *to lift up*
Rays, *Beams of Light*
Raifin, *dry'd Grape*
Reason, *Argument*
Rare, *choice*
Rear, *to erect*
Read, *to read*
Reed, *a Rush*
Red, *a Colour*
Read, *did read*
Regimen, *Diet*
Regiment, *of Soldiers*
Relick, *Remainder*
Relict, *a Widow*
Rest, *Ease*
Wrest, *to force*
Rheum, *Spittle*
Rome, *in Italy*
Room, *Chamber*
Rhyme, *Verse*
Rime, *Frost*
Rice, *Indian Corn*
Rife, *Advancement*
Rie, *Kind of Grain*
Rye, *a Town in Suffer*
Wry, *crooked*
Rigger, *that rigs or fits*
Rigour, *Severity*
Ring, *Circle*
Wring, *to twist*
Right, *just, true*
Rite, *a Ceremony*
Wright, *a Surname*
Write, *to write a Letter*
Rhode, *an Island*
Road, *High-Way*
Rode, *did ride*
Row'd, *did row*
Roe, *Deer*
Row, *Rank*
Rote, *without Book*
Wrote, *did write*
Ruff, *Neckcloth*
Rough, *uneven*

D 3

Rang.

Rung, did ring	Shore, Sea-Coast
Wrung, twisted	Shower, hasty Rain
S.	Shone, did shine
Sail, of a Ship	Shown, made appear
Sale, selling	Sine, a Line
Sage, wise	Sign, a Token
Sedge, Sheep-Grafs	Sink, a Kennel
Scent, a Smell	Cinque, Five
Sent, order'd away	Sleight, Dexterity
Sense, Understanding	Slight, to despise
Since, afterwards	Sloe, wild Plum
Saver, that saves	Slough, miry Place
Saviour, Deliverer	Slow, not speedy
Savour, Taste	So, thus
Say, speak	Sow, the Land
Sey, Sort of Cloth	Soal, a Kind of Fish
Scene, Sight	Sole, of the Foot
Seen, beheld	Soul, Spirit
Sea, Ocean	Soar, to mount upwards
See, behold	Sore, an Ulcer
Seal, an Impression	Sower, that sows
Zeal, ardent Affection	Some, Part
Sealing, a Letter	Sum, the Whole
Cieling, of a Room	Son, Male Child
Seam, a joining	Sun, Spring of Light
Seem, to pretend	Soon, quickly
Seas, the Sea	Swoon, to faint
Sees, doth see	Stair, Step
Seize, lay hold on	Stare, to look earnestly
Season, proper Time	Stead, Place
Seizin, taking Possession	Steed, a Horse
Sects, Parties in Religion	Steal, to pilfer
Sex, Male and Female	Steel, harden'd Iron
Seignior, Great Turk	Straight, direct
Senior, Elder	Strait, narrow
Sew, with a Needle	Streight, of the Sea
Sue, to intreat	Succour, Help
Shear, to clip	Sucker, a Twig
Sheer, to go off	Sute, to fit
Shire, a County	Suit, at Law
Sheep, Mutton	Suitor, Petitioner
Ship, that sails	Suture, a Seam
Shew, make appear	Surplice, a white Robe
Shoe, for the Foot	Surplus, over and above
Shoar, a Prop	

T.

Tacks, small Nails

Tax, Tribute, Duty

Tail, the End

Tale, a Story

Talents, good Parts

Talons, Claws

Tame, gentle

Thame, a Town's Name

Tares, among Wheat

Tears, from the Eyes

Team, Set of Horses

Teem, with Child

Than, in Comparison

Then, that Time

The, singular Number

Thee, thou

Their, belonging to them

There, that Place

Threw, did throw

Through, by Means of

Throne, Chair of State

Thrown, hurled

Thyme, Garden Herb

Time, Leisure

Tide, Flux of the Sea

Ty'd, made fast

Tie, to fasten

Toy, a Play-thing

Ties, doth tie

Toise, a Fathom

Tile, on an House

Toil, Labour

Title, of Honour

Tittle, Point, Tot

To, unto

Toe, Part of the Foot

Tow, Hemp or Flax

Too, also

Two, a Couple

Told, reported

Toll'd, did toll

Tongs, for the Fire

Tongues, Languages

Tour, a Journey

Tower, Fort

Treaties, Conventions

Treatise, Discourse

V.

Vale, a Valley

Veil, a Covering

Vain, foolish

Vane, a Weather-Cock

Vein, a Blood-Vessel

Valley, a Dale

Value, Worth

Vial, small Bottle

Viol, a Fiddle

Vice, Wickedness

Vise, a Screw

Voice, Sound

W.

Wade, in the Water

Weigh'd, in Balance

Wain, a Cart

Wait, to tarry

Weight, for Scales

Whale, a Mark

Whale, a Fish

Ware, Merchandise

Wear, to put on

Were, was

Where, at what Place

Way, Road

Weigh, counterpoise

Wey, 40 Bushels

Whey, Milk and Runnet

Week, seven Days

Weak, faint

Weal, Wealth, Good

Veal, Calf's Flesh

Wheal, a Pimple

Wheel, of a Cart

Weather, fine or foul

Whether, which

Wither, to decay

Whither, to what Place

Which, this or that

Witch, a Sorceress

Vile, base

Wile, a Trick

While,

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While, in the mean Time
Whist, Silence
Wist, knew
White, a Colour
Wight, an Island
Who, what Person
Woe, Sorrow

Wood, small Timber
Wou'd, was willing
Won, did win
One, in Number
Yew, a Tree
You, yourself
Ewe, a Sheep

TABLE XV.

Words spelt alike, but pronounced differently.

A'bsent	To absént	A Minute	Minute
An A'ttribute	To attribute	An Ob'ject	To object
Aúgust	Augúst	A Présent	To presént
A Cóllect	To colléct	A Proje ct	To project
A Cóm pact	To compáct	A Rébel	To rebélt
A Cóm pound	To compoúnd	A Récord	To record
The Cénfines	He confinés	Réfuse	To refuse
A Cónduct	To conduct	A Súbject	To subject
A Désert	To désert	A Tórmant	To torment
A Fé rment	To fermént	An U'nit	To unite
Fréquent	To fréquent		

TABLE XVI.

A Dialogue between MASTER and SCHOLAR, concerning the Stops and Marks made use of in Reading and Writing.

N. B. This also may be set by Way of Task, a few Questions at a Time, which would be of great Service.

Master. How many Points, or Stops, are used in Reading and Writing?

Scholar. There are Six, viz. a Comma, a Colon, a Semicolon, a Period, or full Stop, a Note of Interrogation, and a Note of Admiration.

M. Please to tell me how they are made?

S. A Comma is mark'd or made thus (,) a Colon thus (:) a Semicolon thus (;) a Period, or full Stop, thus (.) a Note of Interrogation thus (?) and a Note of Admiration thus (!).

M. Pray tell me their Use in Reading?

S. A Comma is the shortest of all Stops, and serves to divide Words of the same Kind, or short Sentences, till you come to the full Sense, or End of the Sentence.

M. Pray give me an Example?

S. Be a good Boy, and mind your Book, say your Prayers, Night and Morning, and as soon as you rise, wash your Face and Hands clean, and comb out your Hair, and behave well, and God will bless you. Or thus: I am persuaded, that neither Death, nor Life, nor Angels, nor Principalities, nor Powers, nor Things present, nor Things to come, nor Height, nor Depth, nor any other Creature, shall be able to separate us from the Love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord. Rom. viii. v. 28, 29.

M. Pray what is the Use of a Colon?

S. A Colon (:) parts several Sentences, every one of which has a full Meaning of its own; tho' at the same Time, it leaves us in Expectation of Something that is to follow.

M. Pray give me an Example?

S. He is a wise and prudent Boy, that minds his Book: For Learning, and good Education, are better than Riches.

M. What is the Use of a Semicolon?

S. A Semicolon (;) serves also to part Sentences; and is often used when the Sentences are contrary, or point to a different End.

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M. Give me an Example.

S. A soft Answer turneth away Wrath ; but grievous Words stir up Anger. *Proverbs xv. 1.* Or thus, I desired you to get your Lesson by Heart, but instead of this you have been at Play.

M. What is the Use of a Period ?

S. A Period (.) is a full Stop, and shews the perfect End and Conclusion of a Sentence.

M. Pray give me an Example ?

S. Love your Learning. Obey your Parents. Fear God. Honour the King.

N. B. Always remember in your Writing, that after a Period you must begin the next Word with a great, or capital Letter, as in the last Example you see every Sentence begins with a great Letter.

M. Very well : Now pray tell me the Use of a Note of Interrogation and Admiration ?

S. A Note of Interrogation (?) is always set at the End of any Question that is asked ; as thus : Who made you ? How old are you ? &c.

M. How, and when, do you use a Note of Admiration ?

S. A Note of Admiration (!) is placed after such Words or Expressions as are surprizing, wonderful, or transporting ; thus : Oh ! Alas ! Surprising ! Or thus : O the Depth, both of the Wisdom, and Knowledge of God ! *Rom. xi. 33.*

M. How long am I to pause or stop in Reading, when I meet with these several Points ?

S. You are to stop till you can tell one, at a Comma ; at a Semicolon till you can tell one, two ; at a Colon till you can tell three ; and at a Period,

a Note

a Note of *Interrogation*, and a Note of *Admiration*.
till you can tell *Six*.

T A B L E XVII.

Of the Names of other Marks, and their Use.	M. What other Marks are there?
An Apostrophe or Comma.	An Index ↗
An Asterisk *	An Obelisk ⚡
A Caret ^	A Paragraph ☞
Crotchets []	A Parenthesis ()
An Ellipsis —	A Quotation “ ”
A Hyphen -	A Section §

M. *What is the Use of an Apostrophe?*
S. It is used when a Letter is omitted, and
the Word also becomes one Syllable less, when an
Apostrophe is placed between the Syllables. Thus,
fav'd, judg'd, is saved, judged, only pronounced
with one Syllable. An Apostrophe also placed be-
fore an s, at the End of a Word, serves to express
a Sentence much shorter and better, as you will see
by and bye more plainly. Thus, Solomon's *Wis-*
dom, is the same as the *Wisdom of Solomon*: so that
you see it supplies the Place of *the* and *of*. Thus,
St. Mary's *Parish*, signifies the *Parish of St. Mary*.

M. *What do you mean by an Asterisk, and what
is its Use?*
S. An Asterisk, or Star, (*) is used to refer to some
Note in the Margin of a Book: When there are
several of them together thus, (* * * *), they denote
that Something is left out, that the Author does
not choose to insert at full Length.

M. *What*

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M. *What is the Use of a Caret?*

S. A Caret (^) is placed underneath a Line when a Word is left out, and points to the Place where it ought to be placed. Thus, God will ^{punish} the Wicked, should be, God will punish the Wicked.

M. *What are the Use of Crotchets?*

S. Crotchets [] like Parenthesis, serve only to explain a Word or Thing more fully.

M. *What is the Use of an Ellipsis?*

S. An Ellipsis (—) is used, when Part of a Verse or Sentence is quoted; thus: — That I may recover my Strength. Psalm xxxix. 13.

M. *When is a Hyphen used?*

S. A Hyphen (-) is used in compound Words, in Order to couple them together: Or when two Names or Things have a Hyphen between them, they then become but one Word. Thus, Coachmaker, Schoolmaster, &c. are often wrote Coach-Maker, School-Master, &c.

M. *What is the Use of an Index?*

S. An Index or Hand thus (¶), points to some remarkable Thing or Passage in an Author. See Page 32d of this Book.

M. *What is the Use of an Obelisk?*

S. An Obelisk (+) is often used in large Books, and in many Quotations, and refers you to the Margin of the Book for further Instruction.

M. *What do you mean by a Paragraph?*

S. A Paragraph (¶) is set at the Beginning of every new Subject, and no other Paragraph is made till the Sense of the first is fully treated of. You will find this Mark in almost every Chapter of the Old and New Testament.

M. *What is the Use of a Parenthesis?*

S. A

S. A Parenthesis () serves to explain, or give a fuller Sense and Meaning to any Thing ; and yet so, that the Sentence itself will always read full as well, and oftentimes better without it ; and therefore the Words included in it, should be read with a lower Tone of the Voice : As thus, *I knew, that in me (that is in my Flesh) dwells no good Thing.* Or it serves to affirm more positively ; thus : *The Word of God says, (and I know it is true) that the Wicked shall perish for ever.* Or it is used in Exceptions ; as thus : *I give all I have (except my Watch)* to William.

M. What is a Quotation ?

S. It is a Thing, or Subject, borrowed from another Author, and quoted *Word for Word* ; and then the Author that borrows it puts, or should put two *Commas* made backwards ; thus : (‘‘) to let the Reader know 'tis not his own Words, or Opinion only.

M. What is the Use of a Section ?

S. A *Section* (§) is often set at the Head, or Beginning of some other Subject, or new Discourse : It is also used in long Writings, where the Author gives many Instances of a Thing, and refers to the Proof of it in the Margin ; the same as the *Asterisk* or *Obelisk*.

M. Are here all the Marks ?

S. There is another, call'd by some a *Brace*, and is made thus. }

M. Pray what is its Use ?

S. It serves to bind, link, or circumflex several Things together. It is often used in Poetry to tie, or link three Lines together, that rhyme, or jingle in the Ear. Thus,

Then

*Thou great Creator of Mankind,
Let sinful Souls Compassion find.
Prostrate my contrite Heart I bend ;
My God, my Father, and my Friend,
Do not forsake me in the End.*

Or it is often used to bind or circumflex two or three Lines of Figures together, and sometimes the Total is set right against the Middle of it. Thus, Suppose your Share of Pounds, or any Thing else be 4, 5, and 7, and my Share be 5, 2, and 6, it is often set thus,

$$\left. \begin{matrix} 4 \\ 5 \\ 7 \end{matrix} \right\} 16 \text{ Yours} \quad \left. \begin{matrix} 5 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{matrix} \right\} 13 \text{ Mine}$$

Here your Share is 16, and Mine 13, &c. &c.

M. Very well: But pray what is the Meaning of, &c. &c.

S. They are often placed after an Example, to shew you that the Thing may be proved by a Variety of Instances.





P A R T . II.

An easy Guide to English Grammar, by Way of Question and Answer: Design'd for the Use of Schools, and such adult Persons, as would become acquainted with the different Parts of Speech contained in the English Tongue.

P O S T S C R I P T.

As several Authors have treated largely upon this Subject, I shall not here pretend to treat of the Nature and Formation of Verbs, or the Declension of Nouns, Tense, Mood, or Gender at large; but only give a short Account of the different Parts of Speech; in Order to give the Learner an Idea of the English Tongue, and prepare him for the better Understanding of all the following Tables, and Words in general.

T A B L E . I.

Of GRAMMAR in general.

Mast. *WHAT do you mean by Grammar?*

Scb. Grammar signifies the Art of Speaking, and Writing our Native Language aright; and according to Rule.

M. *What do you mean by Parts of Speech?*

S. They are the proper Divisions or Parts, into which a Tongue or Language is divided; and some Languages have more than others.

M. *How many Parts of Speech are there in the English Tongue?*

S.

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S. Nine.

M. What are they called?

S. Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition and Interjection.

M. Has every Language nine Parts of Speech?

S. No: The Latin has but Eight; it having no Article.

M. But is not the Name of any of these Parts of Speech the same in every Language?

S. Yes, A Noun or a Verb in English, will always be a Noun and a Verb in the Latin Tongue, and in all others.

M. Pray explain these Parts of Speech more particularly?

S. I will.

T A B L E II.

I. Of the ARTICLE.

M. What do you mean by an Article?

S. An Article is a small Word, placed before a Noun, in Order to express more fully the Nature and Signification of it; as, *A Man*, *A Horse*, *A Tree*, *A Book*, &c.

M. How many Articles are there?

S. Two, the Article *A*, (or *An*) and the Article *The*; both which have a different Use and Signification.

M. What is the Use of the Article *A* or *An*?

S. The Article *A* or *An*, is used to express the same; only, *A* is used before a Consonant, and *An*, before a Vowel. Thus, we say, *A Man*, *A Book*,

Book, &c. but we write, or say, *An Eye, An Ear.*

N. B. When the Article comes before *H*; then either *A* or *An* may be used; as, *A Horse, A Hand, A Habit*, or *An Horse, An Hand, An Habit*. But we always write *An Hour*, which is pronounced *An'Our*.

M. How is the Article *The* used?

S. This Article shews the Identity or Reality of a Thing itself; as, *The King, The Church, &c.* signifies, that *very King and Church* we are then speaking of.

N. B. There is this Difference between the Articles; *A*, or *An*, signifies *One*, or any one: As thus, *Give me a Knife, or an Apple*; is, *Give me One Knife, or Any Knife, or Apple*; but when we say, *Give me the Knife or the Apple*; it means, that *very Knife or Apple*, that I point to, or am then, or had been speaking of.



T A B L E III.

2. Of Nouns.

M. What is a Noun?

S. A Noun is the Name of the Thing itself: That is, every Thing that can be seen, felt, or conceived, is a Noun.

M. How many Nouns are there?

S. Two: A Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective (pronounced *Adjective*.)

M. How may I know a Noun Substantive from a Noun Adjective.

S. A Noun Substantive (as was said before) is the Name of any Substance or Thing; as, *Man, Beast, Bird,*

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Bird, Fish, Fowl, Church, House, Chair, Stool, Knife, Fork, Needle, Pin, &c. are Substantives. Things also that we cannot see, but have a Conception of, are Substantives; as, Joy, Sorrow, Life, Death, Time, Eternity, &c.

M. Are there but one Sort of Noun Substantives?

S. Yes, there are two Sorts: Noun Substantives proper and common.

M. What is a proper Substantive?

S. Proper Names, Places, &c. as, Peter, John, Mary, London, Bristol, &c. are Substantives proper; for John and Mary, is not the Name of every Man and Woman, nor is London the Name of every City.

M. Very well; and pray what is a Substantive common?

S. The Name of every Thing of the same Sort, Kind, or Quality; thus, Man, Woman, Spirit, City, Water, Joy, Sorrow, &c. for a Man, is call'd a Man, be he small or great: A Spirit, a Spirit, be he good or bad: A City, a City, be it small or large: And Water is Water, be it salt or fresh, &c.

Of NOUN ADJECTIVES.

M. What is a Noun Adjective?

S. Noun Adjectives serve to express the Nature, Manner, and Quality of Noun Substantives; as, good, bad, great, small, black, blue, red, &c. are Adjectives; but they want some other Word to be joined to them, and then the Sense is complete. Thus, a good Boy, a bad Man, a great House, a black Coat, a red Gown. Here you see, good, bad, great, black, and red, are all Adjectives; and Boy, Man, House, Coat, and Gown, are the Substantives.

M. Please

M. Please to name me a few more Adjectives?

S. I will, and you may soon perceive that the following Words, *rude*, *wicked*, *barbarous*, *confident*, *dextrous*, *furious*, *eternal*, *quarrelsome*, *confounded*, *renowned*, *commanding*, *everlasting*, *sanctifying*, &c. &c. &c. have no full Meaning till joined with a Substantive; but when we say, *A rude, wicked, confident, barbarous Wretch*: *A dextrous Fellow*: *A furious Dog*: *An eternal, everlasting Being*, &c. we have then a just Idea of the Sense of the Sentence.

M. Does not the Article The, sometimes accompany Adjectives?

S. Yes, and then they often become Substantives in Sense and Meaning, and are wrote with a capital Letter: Thus, *God rewards the Righteous, and punishes the Wicked*. Or thus, *Constantine the Great*; *George the Renowned*; means *Constantine the great Emperor*, and *George the renowned King*.

N.B. When two Substantives are joined together by a Hyphen or Dash, the first is like an Adjective, for it will not stand alone without the other; only it is wrote with a great Letter like a Substantive: Thus, *a Malt-Loft*, *a Wheat-Barn*, *a Barley-Chamber*.

Of the Comparison of ADJECTIVES.

M. What do you mean by the Comparison of Adjectives?

S. The comparing of Words or Things together, whereby we see one is *good*, another *better*, and another *best* of all. Also, *high*, *higher*, *highest*, and *wise*, *wiser*, and *wisest*, &c.

M. Pray how many Degrees of Comparison are there?

S. Three,

S. Three, the *Positive*, the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*.

M. *What is the positive Degree?*

S. The *positive Degree* is the *Adjective*, or Thing itself, without being compared with any other, as (in the foregoing Words) *good*, *high*, and *wise*, are *positive Adjectives*; because they affirm Things to be so.

M. *What is the Comparative Degree?*

S. The *Comparative Degree* is known by being compared with the *Positive*: Thus, *better*, *bigger*, and *wiser* (in the foregoing Words) are call'd *Comparative Adjectives*.

M. *How may I know the Superlative Degree?*

S. The *Superlative* generally ends in *est*; or else the Word *most* comes before the *Positive*: Thus, in the foregoing Words, *best*, *biggest*, and *wisest*, are *Superlatives*.

M. *Give me one Example at large?*

S. Suppose I am speaking of three School Boys, *Tommy*, *Sammy*, and *Billy*, I say,

<i>Tommy is a good Boy ;</i>	}	<i>positive.</i>
<i>Sammy is better ;</i>		<i>comparative.</i>
<i>But Billy is the best of all ;</i>		<i>superlative.</i>

Or thus,

<i>Tommy is a tall Boy of his Age ;</i>	}	<i>positive.</i>
<i>Sammy is taller ;</i>		<i>comparative.</i>
<i>But Billy is the tallest ;</i>		<i>superlative.</i>

M. *Are there never but three Degrees of Comparison?*

S. Yes; but then two of them belong to the *Comparative*.

M. Pray

M. Pray give me an Instance?

S. Some irregular *Adjectives* have four Degrees. Thus, the Word *little*, when compared, becomes *little, less, lesser, and least*. That is, *little* is *positive*; *less* is *comparative*; *lesser* is also *comparative* in a higher Degree; and *least* is *superlative*, being least of all.

M. Are the Comparative and Superlative known only by ending in *er*, or *est*?

S. Yes; they are known by the Words *more* and *most*; for *more* before the *Positive* makes the *Comparative*; as *more high* is the same as *bigger*; and *most* before the *Positive* makes the *Superlative*; as *most high* is the same as *biggest*.

N. B. The Word *more* is never used before the *Comparative*, nor the Word *most* before the *Superlative*; for *more bigger* is *more, more high*; and *most highest* is *most, most high*, which is not true Grammar.

☞ There is an Exception to this Rule, when applied to God; who is called the *most highest*; that is, the *most, most high God*; which is but a dutiful, and reasonable Appellation, for such a BEING. See Psalm ix. v. 2, and xiii. v. 6.

Of the NUMBERS.

M. How many Numbers are there belonging to Nouns?

S. Two, the *Singular* and *Plural*.

M. How are they used?

S. The *singular* Number is used when we speak of one Thing only; as, a *Man*, a *Tree*, a *Book*; and the *Plural*, when we speak of more than one *Man*, one *Tree*, or one *Book*; for then we say, *Men, Trees, Books, &c.*

M. How do Words that end in *f* or *fe* make their Plurals?

S. By

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S. By changing *f*, or *fe* into *ves*, Thus *Calf*, *Half*, will be *Calves*, *Halves*, and *Life*, *Knife*, will be *Lives*, *Knives*, &c.

M. Do all Words make their Plurals according to these Rules?

S. No, for *Man* in the Singular, becomes *Men* in the Plural; *Mouse*, is *Mice*; *Foot*, is *Feet*; *Tooth*, is *Teeth*, &c.

M. *Pray* is a Flock, or a Multitude, a plural, or singular Number?

S. Of the singular Number.

M. How can that be, since a Flock, and a Multitude, consist of many Hundreds, or Thousands.

S. No Matter how many they consist of; for it is still but one *Flock*, or one *Multitude*.

M. Very well; but pray have all Nouns the plural and singular Number?

S. No Sir; for the Names of Kingdoms and Towns, as *England*, *France*, *Spain*, *London*, *York*, &c. as also *Justice*, *Mercy*, *Truth*, &c. have no Plural. And *Sheep*, *Deer*, *Fern*, *Swine*, *Axes*, *Bellows*, *Tongs*, &c. have no Singular, but are alike in both.

Of CASE.

M. What does the Word Case imply in Grammar?

S. The different Termination, or ending of a Noun in the Latin Tongue, or Languages in general.

M. You say in the Latin, and in other Tongues in general; pray is it not the same in the English Language?

S. No; for the Latin, &c. have six Cases, but the English no more than one.

M. Pray

M. Pray let me know the Names of these different Cases?

S. They are call'd the *Nominative*, the *Genitive*, the *Dative*, the *Accusative*, the *Vocative*, and the *Ablative*, which in the *Latin*, are known by the different Endings of the Word.

As Deus { God.
Dei { of God.
Deo, &c. { to God, &c.

M. You say the English Tongue has but one Case; pray which is that?

S. The *Genitive*.

M. Pray how is that made or known?

S. By the Word *of*, or by putting *s* to the singular Number, or Word itself, with an *Apostrophe*, or *Comma* over it. Thus, *God's Glory*, the *King's Right*, *John's House*, the *Master's Book*, is the same as the *Glory of God*, the *Right of the King*, the *House of John*, and the *Book of the Master*, &c. &c.

M. As the English have but one Case, pray how do they express Things to supply all the other Cases?

S. They do it by the Help of these little Words, *of*, *to*, *from*, *with*, *by*, &c. as the *Catbedral of Canterbury*; *I gave a Book to Peter*; *they came from France*, &c.

Of the GENDER.

M. What do you mean by Gender?

S. Gender is the Distinction of *Noun Substantives*, according to the *Sex*, and shews the *Male* from the *Female*.

M. How many Genders are there?

S. Three; the *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

M. How

M. How are these three Genders known, or distinguished?

S. By the Words *He*, *She*, and *it*. *He* is the *Male*, or *masculine Gender*. *She* is the *Female*, or *feminine Gender*, and *It* is the *Neuter*; that is, neither *Male* nor *Female*, and sometimes both; for we say of the *Sun*, *He* is a glorious Body; and we say also, *it shines*: So also of a *Church* or a *Ship*, we say, *She*; and at another Time, *it is a fine Church*, &c.

M. Are there no other Words to distinguish the Genders?

S. Yes; for the Word *Child* is both *Masculine*, *Feminine*, or *Neuter* of itself; but we say *Boy* for a *Male*, and *Girl* for a *Female*; but when they cry, we as often say, *it cries*, without regard to *Sex*.

T A B L E IV.

Of PRONOUNS.

M. What is a Pronoun?

S. Pronouns are Words that supply the Place of *Nouns*, and save a repeating of them twice over.

M. Pray name some of the Pronouns Substantive?

S. They are these, *I*, *thou*, *thee* (or *you*) *he*, *she*, *it*; whose *Plurals* are *we*, *ye* (or *you*) and *they*.

M. Which are the Pronouns Adjective?

S. *My*, *mine*, *tby*, *tbine*, *our*, *ours*, *your*, *yours*, *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which*, *what*, *this*, *that*, *same*, *bim-self*, *it-self*, *her-self*, *your-self*, *them-selves*, &c.

M. How many Persons belong to a Pronoun?

S. Three *Singular*, and three *Plural*.

M. Name the Persons in both?

S. They

S. They are as follows.

Singular.	Plural.
I, is the 1st Person	We, the 1st Person
Thou, thee or you, the 2d. Person	Ye, or you, the 2d. Person
He, she, or it, the 3d. Person	They, the 3d. Per- son

M. What is the Difference between I, and me, he,
and him, she, and her, we, and us, they, and them?

S. I, be, she, we, and they, begin a Sentence,
but seldom end it: And me, him, her, them, and
us, seldom or never begin a Sentence, but often
end it. Thus, I went for him: He came to me:
She followed him: They both din'd with me: I
ask'd them to drink Tea: We took a Walk, my
Brother followed Us.

M. What Difference is there between my or mine,
thy or thine, his, her or hers, your or yours, their
or theirs?

S. My, thy, his, her, your, and their, are used
as Adjectives; as, my Book, his Gloves, her Fan, your
Hat, their Goods. But mine, thine, his, hers, ours,
yours, or theirs, are call'd possessive Pronouns; because
they denote Possession, and are used without the Sub-
stantive, or else follow it. As, whose Book is this?
Mine (q. d.) it is my Book. Whose Gloves are
these? His, hers, ours, yours, theirs, &c.

M. What is the Difference, between who, which and
what?

S. Who is used when we speak of Persons only;
which is used when we speak both of Persons and
Things; and what is mostly used in asking a Question.
Thus, the Man who commits Murder shall
die. This is the Book which I bought, or this is
the Child which I saw. What must I give for this
Thing, &c. &c.

E

M. Are

M. Are not some Pronouns contracted?

S. Yes, for several Pronouns or Words are shortened by the Use of other Words which signify the same: Thus,

We often write or say	<i>Hereby</i>	<i>By this</i>
	<i>Thereby</i>	<i>By that</i>
	<i>Wherby</i>	<i>By which, or what</i>
	<i>Herein</i>	<i>In this</i>
	<i>Therein</i>	<i>In that</i>
	<i>Wherin</i>	<i>In which, or what</i>
	<i>Hereof</i>	<i>Of this</i>
	<i>Thereof</i>	<i>Of that</i>
	<i>Whereof</i>	<i>Of which, or what</i>
	<i>Herewith</i>	<i>With this</i>
	<i>Therewith</i>	<i>With that</i>
	<i>Wherewith</i>	<i>With which, or what</i>
	<i>Hereabouts</i>	<i>About this Place</i>
	<i>Thereabouts</i>	<i>About that Place</i>
	<i>Whereabouts</i>	<i>About which, or what Place</i>
	<i>Hereupon</i>	<i>Upon this</i>
	<i>Thereupon</i>	<i>Upon that</i>
	<i>Wherupon</i>	<i>Upon which, or what</i>
instead of		

T A B L E V. Of V E R B S.

M. What is a Verb?

S. A Verb is a Part of Speech that denotes Being, Doing, or Suffering. As, *I live, I love, I am loved.*

M. How are Verbs known in general from other Parts of Speech?

S. They

S. They may be known by the Word *To* going before them ; as, *to sing*, *to dance*, *to fight*, *to cry*, *to abhor*, *to punish*, *to abominate*, as also, *to be hot*, *to be cold*, *to be burned*, *to be punished*, &c.

M. How many Sorts of Verbs are there ?

S. Three, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*.

M. What do you mean by an active Verb.

S. An *active Verb* is a Word that denotes an *Action*, and in such a Manner, that the Person, or Thing it acts upon, follows the *Verb*. Thus, *I love her*, *She loves me*. *We love them*.

M. What is a passive Verb ?

S. A *passive Verb* denotes *Suffering*, or the Impressions that *Persons* or *Things* receive, whether they *act* or are *acted upon* ; as, *John burns*, *John is burned*, &c.

M. Has the English Tongue any passive Verbs ?

S. The English Tongue has no *passive Verbs* ; for it has not a Word that denotes *Suffering*.

M. How then is that *Want* supplied ?

S. By the Help of these two small Words, *am*, and *be*, which are called *auxiliary*, or *helping Verbs*, as you will see by and by.

M. What is a neuter Verb ?

S. A *neuter Verb* is sometimes *active*, and sometimes *passive* ; As, *I run*, *I am sick*.

M. Is there no other Sort of Verbs ?

S. There is another, call'd an *impersonal Verb*, because it is used without any Distinction of Sex, or any of the *personal Pronouns*, and is govern'd or known by the Word *it* ; as, *it rains*, *it hails*, *it snows*, *it is cold*, &c. And when we speak of a *Child*, without considering whether it be a *Boy* or *Girl*, we then say, *it cries*, *it sleeps*, &c.

76 The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

M. How many Sorts of impersonal Verbs are there?

S. Two; viz. Active, as, it snows, and Passive, as, it is cold.

M. How many Things belong to Verbs?

S. Three, viz. Person, Mood, Time, or Tense.

Of the Persons of Verbs.

M. How many Persons belong to a Verb?

S. Three Singular, and three Plural;

As { I, thou, or you, he or she, or it, are Singular,
We, ye or you, and they, are Plural.

M. How do you name the different Persons?

S. I is called the first Person singular;

Thou, or you the second Person singular;

He, she, or it, are of the third Person singular.

We, is the first Person plural;

Ye, or you, the second Person plural;

They, is the third Person plural.

M. Does the Verb always remain the same in every Person?

S. No; it differs from itself in the second Person singular, and in the third Person singular; but it is the same in all the Rest.

M. Give me an Example of the Verb to love, throughout all the Persons.

S. The Verb to love runs thus.

First Person

Second Person

Third Person

Singular

I love, or do love.

Thou lovest, or dost love.

He, or She loveth (loves) or doth love.

First Person

Second Person

Third Person

Plura

We love, or do love.

Ye, or you love, or do love.

They love, or do love.

Or suppose the Verb to *burn*.
I burn; *thou burnest*; *he*, or *she* *burns*.
We burn; *ye*, or *you burn*, *they burn*.

Here you see the *Verbs* *love* and *burn* remain the same in all the *Persons*, except the second and third Person singular, and then it is *lovest*, *burnest*; *loveth* or *loves*; *burneth* or *burns*.

It is more modern to say or write *loves* and *burns*, rather than *loveth* or *burneth*, as it is shorter, and more agreeable to Speech in Conversation.

N. B. It is always of the third Person singular; as, *it raineth*, *rains*, or *doth rain*; *it burns*, or *does burn*, &c.

M. How is a Verb known from all the other Parts of Speech?

S. Those Words are *Verbs*, before which you may (with good Sense) place any personal Pronoun, or the Word *To*; as, *I walk*, *he runs*, *we sing*, *they rejoice*, &c. Or otherwise, *to walk*, *to run*, *to sing*, *to rejoice*, are *Verbs*.

Of MOODS.

M. What do you mean by a Mood?

S. Moods in Grammar signify the various Ways of expressing a *Verb*, or *Action* of a *Verb*.

M. How many Moods are there in Grammar?

S. The English, strictly speaking, have no *Mood*; but the Latin, and several other *Languages*, have six different *Moods*, which they Use in the *Formation* or *Conjugation* of *Verbs*; in which the *Verb* itself has a different Termination or Ending in every *Person*, and almost in every *Tense* belonging thereto.

M. What do they call these Moods?

S. They are as follow. 1. The *Indicative*. 2. The *Imperative*. 3. The *Optative*. 4. The *Potential*. 5. The *Conjunctive* or *Subjunctive*, and 6th. The *Infinitive Mood*.

M. How is the indicative Mood known?

S. The *indicative Mood* shews, sets forth, or declares the Thing itself affirmatively; as, *I run*, *I love*, &c. Or, interrogatively, or by way of *Question*; as, *Do I love?* *Do I run?* &c.

M. What is the imperative Mood?

2. The *imperative Mood* commands, or forbids; as, *run thou*, or *you*; *let him run*; *run ye*; *let them run*, &c.

M. What do you mean by the optative Mood?

S. The *optative Mood* is known by Expressions desiring or wishing; as, *I wish I could eat*; *I wish I may enjoy it*, &c.

M. How may I know the potential Mood?

S. The *potential Mood* shews, or sets forth the *Power* of the Person, or *Thing* acting; or else the *Want* of such *Power*; and is further express'd or known by the Words *can*, *may*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*, or *ought*; as, *I can go in and out* when I please. He *would* have done it, but his Master *could* not spare him.

M. How is the conjunctive, subjunctive, or conditional Mood known?

S. The *conjunctive Mood* is known by having always a *Conjunction* before it, such as *if*, *and*, *but*, &c. As, *I should have done it, if he and my Uncle had consented*. John *and* I took a Walk, and *should have had Pleasure, but it rain'd very hard*: Or, *If you could perform your Promise, I should be happy*, &c.

M. How shall I know the infinitive Mood?

S. The

S. The *infinitive Mood* affirms Nothing of the *Verb*; but only expresses the *Verb* itself, with the Word *To* before it; as thus: *To love, to walk, to run, to conquer*; are *Verbs* expressing or shewing the *infinitive Mood*.

M. You said just now, that the English have no *Mood*; pray how then do they express the different Circumstances of Verbs, in Relation to Person in different Times?

S. The *English* (as I said before) have no *Mood*, because they have no Alteration of the *Verb* itself, except in the second *Person singular*, and the third *Person plural*: Therefore the *Mood* in *English* is expressed or known by certain Words; as, *can, may, might, would, could, ought, shall, should*. &c. Thus: The Possibility of any Thing to be done, is expressed by *can, or would*; the *Design* of the Speaker or *Doer*, by *may or might*; the *Inclination*, by *will, or would*; and the *Necessity* of doing a Thing, by *must, or ought*; *shall or should*. See GREENWOOD's Grammar, page 136.

Of T E N S E S.

M. What do you mean by *Tenses*?

S. *Tense* in *Grammar* signifies the different *Times* of an *Action*: That is, the *Tense* shews the *Action* or *Thing* we are *doing*; the *Thing* or *Action* not quite *done*, or the *Thing* or *Action* *finished* or *done*.

M. Are there then but three *Tenses* or *Times*?

S. Strictly speaking there are but *three*; for all Things are comprehended in the *Time past, Time present, or Time to come*.

M. But are there no more *Tenses* or *Difference of Times*, than these *three*?

S. Yes; these *three* are divided into *Six*, viz. *three Tenses or Times of the imperfect Action, or Thing*

Thing not done; and three Tenses of the perfect Action, or Thing really done or finished.

M. Pray tell me how you make six Tenses?

S. There is one present, three preter, and two future Tenses.

M. Tell me their Names?

S. 1. The present Tense. 2. The preter, or preperfect Tense. 3. The preter-imperfect Tense. 4. The preter-pluperfect Tense. 5. The first future Tense. 6. The second future Tense.

M. How are these Tenses, or different Times of an Action, express'd?

S. The present Tense or Time of an Action is known by the Words *do*, *doſt*, *doth*, or *does*, coming before the Verb; as, *I do dine*, or am now at *Dinner*, &c.

2. The preter perfect Tense, or the present Time of the Action finished, is known by the Words *been*, *baſt*, *bath*, or *bas*; as, *I have dined*, or have done *Dinner*, &c.

3. The preter-imperfect Tense, or the preter Time of the Action not finished, which is known by the Words *was*, *were*, *did*, *didſt*, &c. as, *I was then at Dinner*, but had not done, &c.

4. The preter-pluperfect Tense, which shews the preter Time of the Action done or finished, and is known by the Words *had*, *hadſt*, &c. as, *I had dined*, or, *I had quite done Dinner*, &c.

5. The first future Tense, signifies the Time of the Action not yet done, but will soon be done or finished; and is known by the Words *ſhall*, and *will*; as, *I ſhall dine*, but shall not then have done: Or, *I will ſing presently*, and *you ſhall ſoon hear me*, &c.

6. The second future Tense speaks of Things, or of the Action that is to be finished or done a great

great while to come; as, *I shall have dined*, and *shall then have done*: Or, *I shall dine*, or *shall have dined hereafter*, &c.

Of Regular V E R B S.

M. What do you mean by a regular Verb?

S. All such Verbs as keep a regular Formation in their Mood or Tenses, are called regular.

M. Name two or three of these regular Verbs?

S. To sup, to burn, to walk, to punish, &c. Or, *I sup*, *I burn*, *I walk*, *I punish*, &c. are regular Verbs.

M. Why do you call Verbs of this Sort regular?

S. Because the Verb itself keeps the same in every Person and Tense; save that it sometimes has a Syllable more in some of the Persons, and a Syllable more in some of the Tenses; as also in the *passive*, *participle*, as you will see more plainly hereafter.

M. Give me an Instance of the regular Verb *walk*?

S. In the present Tense it runs thus: *I walk*, *we walk*, *ye walk*, *they walk*, in all which Places *walk* is the same.

M. And will it be the same in the other Tenses?

S. The Verb itself will then have a Syllable more in the preter Tense, and in the other Tenses formed from the preter: Thus the present Tense is, *I burn*, or *do burn*, *I walk*, or *do walk*, *I sup*, or *do sup*, &c. to which if you add the Syllable [ed] you have the preter Tense, as, *I burned*, or *did burn*, *I supped*, or *did sup*, &c.

M. But pray is [ed] to be added in all regular Verbs of the preter Tense?

S. No, for if the *present Tense* ends in [e] then adding [d] only, makes the *preter*; but still it has another *Syllable*: Thus, *I dine*, *I love*, &c. in the *Present*, make *dined*, and *loved* in the *preter Tense*, except you put the Word *did* to it, then it is *I dined*, or *did dine*, &c.

Of irregular V E R B S.

M.
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Verb
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M. *What do you call irregular Verbs?*

S. All such *Verbs* as are the very same in the *preter*, as in the *present Tense*; or such whose *present preter Tense*, and *passive participle* (or *passive Voice*) are quite contrary Words, are *irregular Verbs*.

M. *Name me a few irregular Verbs?*

S. These *Verbs*, *to read*, *run*, *fly*, *give*, &c. are *irregular Verbs*.

M. *Why so?*

S. Because the *preter Tense* will not allow of [ed] to retain the same Word; but has quite another Word, or else the very same differently pronounced. As,

Present Tense, *I read*, or *do read*.

Preter Tense, *I read* (pronounced as *red*) or *did read*.

*Passive Participle**, *read* (pronounced as *red*.)

M. *What do you observe further on irregular Verbs?*

S. You see some *Verbs* are alike in both *present* and *preter Tense*; but the *Verbs* *run*, *fly*, *give*, &c. are quite different in the *Preter*.

Thus in the } *I run*, } Is in the } *I ran*, or did *run*.
 present Tense. } *I fly*, } *preter Tense*, } *I flew*, or did *fly*.
 } *I give*, }

* N. B. See more of these under the distinct Head of *passive Participle*.

Of neuter VERBS.

M. What do you mean by a neuter Verb?

S. A neuter Verb is by some call'd an *essential* Verb, it being *absolute* in itself, and expresses something to be done, but not who does it; for it has no Noun after it as an *active* Verb has.

M. How is a neuter Verb known then?

S. By the Word *to* being always placed before it; as, *to stand*, *to run*, *to sup*, &c.

M. But you say it has no Noun after it; pray make that appear.

S. The Word *to* destroys the Noun; for we cannot say *to stand a Thing*; or *to run a Thing*; but in an *active* Verb it takes in another Subject, or passes over to some other Object or Thing, and then has a Noun after it to make a complete Sentence; as, *to stand in the Rain*; *to run a Race*, &c.

Of the auxiliary, or helping VERBS.

M. What do you mean by auxiliary Verbs?

S. They are such Verbs that help, or assist other Verbs, by being placed before them.

M. Name the helping Verbs?

S. The helping Verbs are these, *do*, *dost*, *does*, or *dosth*, *did*, *didst*, *bave*, *bast*, *bas* or *bath*, *bad*, *badst*, *will*, *wilt*, *shall*, *shalt*, *may*, *mayst*, *can*, *canst*, *might*, *mightest*, *would*, *wouldst*, *should*, *shouldst*, *could*, *couldst*, *ought*, *oughtest*, *let*, *am*, *are*, *is*, *was*, *were*, *been*, and *be*.

M. What do you observe in the Use of these helping Verbs?

S. Have,

S. *Have, am, or be*, are call'd *perfect helping Verbs*; and the others are called *defective helping Verbs*.

M. *Are not have, am, and be, of great Use in the English Tongue?*

S. Yes, of very great Use, for they supply the Defect of other *Verbs*, and make the Sentence complete by being joined to them, or by going before them, otherwise they would be deficient in the *preter Tense*, and in the *passive Participle*.

M. *Have these helping Verbs any personal Pronouns; or how, or by what Means may they be said to be helping Verbs?*

S. The *helping Verbs have, am, and be*, have personal *Pronouns*; as, *I have, I am*; or *we have, ye are*, or *we be*; *they are*, or *they be*, &c.

M. Then *I perceive are and be may be used the same in the plural*; *may they not?*

S. In general they may; as, *we are honest Men*, is the same as *we be honest Men*, &c.

M. *But are not these helping Verbs used without Pronouns?*

S. The *Verbs have, and be*, have often the Word *To* before them; but *am* never has, nor yet its plural; for we often say, *to have, to be*; or *to have been, or to be burned*, &c.

You will see more of the Nature and Formation of these helping Verbs under the Head of Participle, because they help to make up the whole passive Voice.

T A B L E

T A B L E VI.

Of the PARTICLES.

M. *What is a Participle?*

S. A *Participle* is a *Part of Speech* formed of, or derived from a *Verb*, and signifies *being*, *doing*, or *suffering*, as a *Verb* does.

M. *How many Participles are there?*

S. Only two, viz. the *active*, and the *passive* *Participle*.

M. *How is the active Participle known?*

S. The *active Participle* has *ing* added to the *Verb* itself; Thus, from the *Verbs* to *love*, to *walk*, to *burn*, to *create*, &c. come the *active Participles*, *loving*, *walking*, *burning*, *creating*, &c.

M. *Is the passive Participle so easily known?*

S. The *passive Participle* is not quite so easily known; for in *regular Verbs* it is sometimes the same as the *preter Tense*; sometimes it ends in *d*, *ed*, *t*, or *n*; but in *regular Verbs* it is quite contrary to the *Verb* itself, or the *preter Tense* of the *Verb*.

M. *How is the passive Participle formed then?*

S. It is no other than the *Verb*, or the *preter Tense* of the *Verb* *done*, or *finished*, as follows.

Regular VERBS, and their PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense, *love*, *turn*, *create*, &c.

Preter Tense, *loved*, *turned*, *created*, &c.

Passive Participles, *loved*, *turned*, *created*, &c.

Active Participles, *loving*, *turning*, *creating*, &c.

Or,

Or,

Present Tense,	<i>appertain,</i>	<i>calculate, &c.</i>
Preter Tense,	<i>appertained,</i>	<i>calculated, &c.</i>
Passive Participle,	<i>appertained,</i>	<i>calculated, &c.</i>
Active, Participle,	<i>appertaining,</i>	<i>calculating, &c.</i>

Irregular Verbs, and their Participles.

Present Tense, *I read.*

Preter Tense, *I read* (pronounced *red*) or did *read.*

Passive Participle, *read*, as *I have read*, or have done *reading.*

Here you see the *Verb* itself, the *preter Tense*, and the *passive Participle* are alike.

More irregular Verbs.

Verbs, *blow, fall, drink, eat, &c.*

Preter Tense, *blew, fell, drank, ate, &c.*

Passive Participle, *blown, fallen, drunk, eaten, &c.* as you may see in the following Table.

M. You talk'd just now of the *passive Voice*, pray how is it made?

S. When the *helping Verbs* *have, am, be, &c.* are joined to the *Participle*, they make up, or complete the *passive Voice*; as, *I am loved, I am dining, or, I do dine; I have been dining; we be burned; we have been burnt; they have been slain, &c. &c.*

M. Are not some *Participles* used as *Adjectives*?

S. Yes, often so; as, *a learned Prince, a loving Husband, a charming Child, &c.*

Here follows a Collection of some irregular Verbs, with their passive Participles; very necessary to be learnt or understood.

Present Tense.	preter Tense.	passive. Participles.	Present Tense.	preter Tense.	passive Participles.
Bite,	bit,	bitten.	See,	saw,	seen.
Blow,	blew,	blown,	Shake,	shook,	shaken.
Catch,	catch'd	caught	Shine,	shone,	shined.
Cleave,	clave,	{ cleft or cloven.	Shrink	shrank,	shrank.
Do,	did,	done.	Speak,	spake,	{ spoke or spoken.
Draw,	drew,	drawn.	Spin,	spun,	{
Feed,	fed,		Swear,	sware,	{ swore or sworn.
Flee,	fled,		Think,	thought,	
Fly,	flew,	{ fled or flown	Throw,	threw,	thrown.
Go,	went,	gone.	Tread,	trod,	trodden.
Know,	knew,	known.	Weep,	wept,	
Lie,	lay,	lain.	Win,	won,	
Lay,	laid,	lain.	Work,	wrought,	
Ride,	rid,	rode.	Wring,	wrong,	
Ring,	rang,	rung.	Write,	writ,	{ wrote or written.

N. B. This Table is very necessary for Foreigners, who notwithstanding their Knowledge in Grammar, do frequently mistake the different Tenses, and passive Participle of irregular Verbs, and so do many of our own Modern Writers.

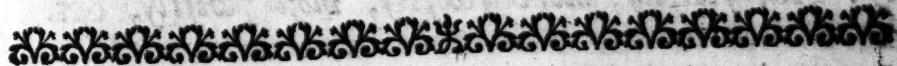


TABLE VII.

Of ADVERBS.

M. What is an Adverb?

S. An Adverb is a Part of Speech joined sometimes to a Verb, to an Adjective, or to a Participle.

M. How are Adverbs formed?

S.

S. Adverbs ending in *ly*, are formed from Adjectives; as, from *wise*, *swift*, *prudent*, &c. come *wisely*, *swiftly*, *prudently*, &c.

M. Do all Adverbs end in *ly*?

S. No, for there are many more as follows, viz. *already*, *always*, *as*, *asunder*, *by and by*, *upward*, *downward*, *bere*, *hereafter*, *beretofore*, *how many*, *how much*, *peradventure*, *rather*, *seldom*, *then*, *thence*, *bencesforth*, *thenceforth*, *there*, *thither*, *to-day*, *to-morrow*, *where*, *whither*, *whence*, *while*, *whilst*, *yea*, *yes*, *yesterday*, *yesternight*.

M. How are Adverbs joined to Adjectives?

S. Thus: He is a *very good* Scholar, &c.

M. How are they joined to a Verb?

S. Thus: He *loves sincerely*, They *act prudently*, &c.

M. How are they joined to a Participle?

S. Thus: He is a *Man sincerely striving* to do his Duty, &c.

M. Do never two Adverbs directly follow one another?

S. Yes; as, *they live very lovingly*, &c.

M. Are not Adverbs sometimes compared like Adjectives.

S. Yes; but more particularly such as end in *ly*: As, *swiftly*, *more swiftly*, *most swiftly*, &c.

T A B L E VIII.

Of CONJUNCTIONS.

M. What is a Conjunction?

S. A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joins Sentences together.

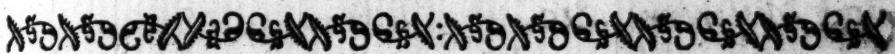
M.

M. Name some of the principal Conjunctions?

S. They are as follows, *and*, *as*, *or*, *but*, *for*, *nor*, *not*, *also*, *if*, *altho'*, *because*, *either*, *except*, *howsoever*, *likewise*, *moreover*, *namely*, *nevertheless*, *otherwise*, *save*, *since*, *that*, *therefore*, *thereupon*, *unless*, *whereas*, *wherefore*, &c.

M. Give me an Example?

S. I have both *Wine* and *Ale*: Or, I have good *Bread*, *Cheese* and *Butter*; but neither *Meat*, *Fish*, nor *Fowls*, &c.



T A B L E IX.

Of PREPOSITIONS.

M. What are Prepositions?

S. Prepositions are certain Words joined to other Words, yet different from the Conjunctions, for they are sometimes separate, as well as joined.

M. Have they a different Name then?

S. Yes; those Prepositions that stand separate are called *Prepositions of Apposition*; and those joined to the Noun are called *Prepositions of Composition*.

M. Which are the Prepositions of Apposition?

S. They are these: *Above*, *below*, *beneath*, *about*, *after*, *against*, *among*, *amongst*, *at*, *before*, *between*, *betwixt*, *beyond*, *by*, *in*, *on*, *through*, *into*, *on*, *upon*, *out*, *out of*, *on this side*, *on that side*, *over*, *under*, *up to*, *with*, *within*, *without*, &c.

M. How are these used?

S. They generally come before the Noun, or if the Noun be left out it is signified; thus: *beneath the Earth*; *about the Wood*; *after Supper*, &c. Or, thus:

thus: Peter was without, but I was within, viz. Peter was out of Doors, or out of the Place; but I was in the Place, &c.

M. Name some of the Prepositions of Composition?

S. They are as follows, viz. *ad*, *en*, *in*, *up*, *after*, *out*, *mis*, *dis*, &c. which being joined to other Words compose them, and therefore are called *Prepositions of Composition*; thus: *un*, joined to *done*, is *undone*; *dis*, joined to *grace*, is *disgrace*; and *mis*, joined to *fortune* or *chief*, become *Mischief*, and *Misfortune*, &c.



T A B L E X.

Of INTERJECTIONS.

M. What is an Interjection?

S. *Interjections* are certain Words used to declare the sudden *Passion*, *Motion*, or *Transports of the Mind*; either by being *surprized* over much; or by *doubting*, *jesting*, *wondering*, &c. and generally have a Note of *Admiration* after them.

M. How many Sorts of Interjections are there?

S. They may all be comprehended in these two Sorts, viz. *Solitary* and *Passive*, *Social* and *Active*.

M. Which are the solitary Interjections?

S. These: O! oh! ah! alas! heigh! bey-day! bark! fie! O fie! O brave! O strange! good Sir! Sirrab! tush! pish! Woe*!

M. Which are the social Interjections?

* *Woe* is a Substantive; as, *Woe is me*: Or, *I am in Woe* or *Misery*.

S. They

S. They denote *crying out* in a softer Manner, and seem to express *Love*; as, *ho* *brave Boys!* *Soho!* And sometimes Command; as, *here*, *you Woman!* And sometimes neither; as, *ha, ha! bush, bush!* *silence! behold! &c. &c.*

T A B L E XI.

Some Observations on the foregoing Rules by Way of Exercise.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Tho' the *English Tongue* consists of nine Parts of Speech, yet some Authors have contracted them into less Compass, that the Mind may be the less burthened. Thus Mr. Lane, Dr. Turner, Dyche, &c. have reduced them into four Parts only, *viz.* *Substantives, Adjectives, Verbs, and Particles:* And in short, a Knowledge of these four Parts of Speech only, will give a young Scholar a sensible Insight into his own Language; for they being well understood the Rest will soon follow.

Thus: *The Wicked are overthrown; but the House of the Righteous shall stand.* Prov. 12. v. 17. The Words, *Wicked*, *House*, and *Righteous*, are Substantives, because the Article *The* is just before them: *Are*, is a Verb of the third Person plural *they are*: *Overthrown*, is the *passive Participle* of the Verb *overthrow*: *But*, is a *Conjunction* that joins the two Sentences, and compares the State of the One with the Other. *Of* is a *Preposition*. *Stand* is a Verb of the third Person singular and *future Tense*, governed

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governed by the helping Verb *shall*, viz. *it shall stand*, i. e. their House, *it shall stand*, &c.

But according to the second Method with those that make but four Parts of Speech; the Words *the*, *but*, *of*, and *shall*, are *Particles*.

2. *Of the singular and plural Verb or Numbers, &c.*

Never put *s* at the End of a Verb without it be in the third person Singular; and then *s*, or else *eth*, must always be added: Thus; *he eats* or *he drinks*, or *eateth* or *drinketh*; but we never say *we eats* or *they drinks*.

3. *Of the Verbs is and are.*

It is very common to use the Verb *is* for *are*, which comes I imagine from Custom, or rather from the Want of Observation; and sometimes it passes pretty well: As, how many Apples *is* there? instead of how many *are* there — Here *is* Twenty — instead of here *are* Twenty —.

N. B. The Genitive Case is an Exception to this Rule; for it may be used with Propriety, but never out at Length; thus: *Here's* Twenty.

4. In all Sentences, when the Verb *is* or *are* govern several *Substantives*, they may be both indifferently used, and that with good Sense; as thus, *Here is taught Writing, Arithmetic, Geometry, &c.* which is as good *Grammar*, as *Here are taught, &c.* for they being all distinct Things, *is* has a Relation to all separately.

5. A great many Things comprehended in *one*, ought rather to have the Verb *is* than *are*, viz. *A Multitude is coming.* This *People* is a rebellious *People*, &c. &c.

6. When

6. When the Verb *is*, or *are*, lie pretty far from the *Substantive*, and in a long Sentence, they will either of them read very well; and a tolerable Scholar would be puzzled to find the Difference, and may easily make a false Concord. For Instance, suppose I had a great Number of Bottles, Fowls, or any such Thing, and somebody says, where are all your Bottles — Part of them *are* gone to *France*; Part of them *are* sent to *Germany*, and Part are at Home — Here the Verb *are* passes very well, because Bottles are of the plural Number; but the Word *Part* governs the Verb, and being but one Part (tho' many Bottles) should have the Verb *is*; thus Part of them *is* sent to *Germany*, &c. — Again,

I have a Dwelling-house, Landry, Dairy, Brew-house, Coach-house and Stables; the Dwelling-house *is* brick built and tyled; but Part of the Landry, Dairy and Brew-house *are* Timber, and Part of the Coach-house and Stables *are* thatch'd. — Here because the Buildings are *plural* the *Verb are* runs very smooth, and reads well; but it is not true *English* for all that; for the Word *Part* is the *nominative* Word to the Verb, which is singular, therefore should have the Verb *is*, viz. Part *is* tyled, Part *is* thatch'd.

7. Some Persons make a great Bustle, and tell you that 'tis impossible to spell or write good *English* without being well acquainted with *Latin*; nor can you, say they, know the *nominative* Word to the Verb without it: But we are now quite convinced of the contrary, having a perfect *Grammar* of our own; and it would be well for the *Latin Schools*, if the Youth first knew the Rudiments of their own Tongue. For daily Experience

Experience shews, that 'tis not any one particular Language, but Observation and Practice, that makes a Person write and spell well. Witness Mr. Lane, Mr. Greenwood, Dr. Turner, Dr Watts, and many others. See the Preface.

8. As for the *nominative Word* to the Verb, there is one infallible Rule to know it by; and that is, after you have read any Sentence, ask a Question who did such a Thing? Or what is such a Thing? and the Answer lets you know the *nominative Word or Sentence*; thus: *God punishes the Wicked*: Who punishes the Wicked? *God*; therefore God is the *nominative Word* to the *Verb punish*.

Again, a true and faithful Servant will *perform* or do his Master's Business behind his Back, as well, or better than he would before his Face — Who would do his Master's Business better behind his Back than before his Face? — A true and faithful Servant.—Here, true and faithful Servant is the *nominative Word*, or Sentence, to the *Verb perform* or *do*.

9. Remember in the comparative and superlative Degree of *Adjectives*, that you never use the Words *more*, and *most*; that is, never say *more wiser*, *more stronger*; nor never *most wisest*, or *most strongest*, &c.

10. The Word *some* is both *singular* and *plural* according to the Sentence; as, Give me *some Apples*, means give me as many as you please, but more than *one*. But when we say give me *some one* or other of those Apples, it means any one, and leaves the Choice to the Will or Fancy of the Giver.

11. There are some Sentences expressed according to Custom, which because they seem a little inconsistent

inconsistent with some critical Wifeacres, they often laugh at, and contradict you, for the Sake of cavilling only.—Thus we say, *My Pipe is out.*—*Light your Pipe.*—*He brought my Horse.*

—*I carried John three Miles, &c. &c.* All which are very proper, tho' we know at the same Time, that the *Tobacco* is the real Thing spoken of, and not the *Pipe*.—Nor did he bring the *Horse*; but rather the *Horse* brought him, or else he drove or led it.—*And I carried John three Miles,* naturally shews, or supposes, that he rode three Miles with me, either on Horseback, or in some Carriage or other.—But they will still shew their Folly further, by saying, perhaps he rode upon a *Mare*; not considering that a *Mare* is a *Horse*, and a *Woman* a *Man*: For a *House* or a *Nation*, is the *People* of that *House* or *Nation*: Thus, when we say, *that's a wicked House*, it is always understood the *People* of the *House*; and the Reason of these Expressions is, because the *Less* is always comprehended in the *Greater*; and the *Feminine* gives place to the *Masculine* Gender.

12. There are many other Things necessary to be known; but having already extended this Work far beyond the Bounds that I design'd, I must at present omit them; but may perhaps treat more largely upon them hereafter; if Health and the more necessary Business of Life will allow of it.

P A R T III.

Containing a select Collection of Words of two, three, and four Syllables, accented, explained, and divided into three distinct Classes, for the more ready and easy understanding the three principal Parts of Speech, viz. Substantives, Adjectives, and Verbs: Being an useful Pocket Companion, for such as would understand what they read and write.

T A B L E I.

Noun Substantives of two Syllables, accented and explained.

N. B. If you cannot find the Word of two Syllables in this Table, look in the next two Tables, among the Adjectives or Verbs.

☞ Substantives should be wrote with a Capital Letter.

A 'bbey, a Governor of an Abbey	Account, Effect, also a Reck- onings
Abbey, a Monastery	Accompts, Book-keeping
Abbot, a Governor of an Ab- bey	Actor, a Doer of a Thing
Abstract, a short Account or Draught	Adage, a Proverb
Accent, the Tone of the Voice	Adder, a Serpent
Accés, Admittance, Approach	Address, Application
Accord, Agreement	Aflux, a Flowing
	A'gent, a Doer
	Ailment, Indisposition of Body
	Anchör,

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Anchor, an Instrument to fasten
a Ship

Angel, a Spirit

Angle, a Corner

Annals, yearly Chronicles

Anthem, a Divine Song

Anvil, a Smith's Iron

Aspect, Countenance

Austin, a Man's Name

B.

Babboón, a Kind of Monkey

Badger, a Carrier, also a Beast
so called

Banker, a Trader in Money

Bankrupt, a broken Person

Banner, an Ensign or Standard

Baptist, one who baptizes

Baron, a Nobleman

Bastile, a French Prison

Beacon, an high Light to guide
Ships

Bedlam, an House for mad Peo-
ple

Bencher, a Lawyer of the first
Rank

Beryl, a precious Stone

Bever, the Name of a Beast

Bigot, a superstitious Person

Billet, a Ticket

Billow, a Wave

Bishop, Head of the Clergy

Bittern, a Bird so called

Blanket, a Coverlet for a Bed

Blemish, a Spot, Disgrace

Blister, a watery Bladder

Blossom, a Flower

Bodkin, an Instrument for
making Holes

Bonnet, a Sort of Cap

Border, an Edge

Borough, a Town corporate

Bottom, the under Side

Bounty, Generosity

Bowels, the Guts

Brevet, a Pope's Bull

Bridegroom, a new married Man

Bridewell, an House of Correc-
tion

Brimstone, a Mineral apt to
take Fire

Bróker, one that takes Pawns

Brothel, a Bawdy House

Brownists, Independents

Brushwood, Small Wood

Bucket, a Leather Pail

Buckler, a Piece of Armour

Buckram, stiff Cloth

Budget, a Bag

Buffoón, a Jester

Búlwark, a strong Fort

Burthen, a Load

Burges, a Member of Parlia-
ment for a Borough; also an
Inhabitant thereof

Burlesqué, doing a Thing in a
comical Way

Bústard, a large Bird

Butler, a Servant

Butirels, a Prop or Pillar

Buzzard, a Bird so called

C.

Cabál, a Gang of Persons

Cáabbage, a Plant

Cabbin, a small Room in a
Ship

Cable, a Rope

Cadence, Fall of the Voice

Calásh, an open Chariot

Cámphire, a Drug or Gum

Canal, an artificial River

Cancer, a Sore

Candour, Sincerity

Cannon, a great Gun

Canon, a Rule or Church-Law

Canóo, an Indian Boat

Cánvass, coarse Cloth

Capers, a Pickle

Cáprice, Humour

Carbine, a short Gun

Cárcass, a dead Body

F

Cáreer,

Career, full Speed	Cy'pher, or Cipher, such as (0)
Cárgo, the Loading of a Ship	Nothing
Carpet, a Floor-cloth	Circle, a round Figure
Cascade, a Water-fall	Cistern, a Vessel for Water
Casement, a Window that opens	Citron, a Kind of Lemon
Cashiér, a Keeper of Money	Clamour, Noise
Cáffock, a Priest's Garment	Claret, Red Wine
Castle, a strong Place	Clover, a Kind of Grass
Catárrh, a flowing down of ill Humours	Cleaver, a large Iron used by Butchers for cutting
Cáudle, an hot supping	Client, one who deals with Lawyers
Cavern, an Hollow under Ground	Climate, a certain Space of Earth
Causeway, an high Bank for Passage	Cloister, a religious House
Cedar, fine Wood	Closet, a small Room
Cellar, a Room under Ground	Cluster, a Bunch
Censer, a perfuming Pan	Clyster, a Purge by the Fun- dament
Censor, a Reformer	Cobler, a Mender of Shoes
Center, the middle Point	Cockney, a Londoner
Centry, a Watchman	Codlin, an Apple
Centum, an Hundred	Coffee, an Indian Berry
Ceruse, white Lead	Coffer, a Chest
Cessor, a maker of Rates	Coffin, a Case for dead Persons
Chalice, a Communion Cup	Coinage, making of Money
Champaign, open Country	Collar, a Ring of Metal, Lu- ther, &c. for the Neck
Channel, a Conveyance for Wa- ter	Collect, a short Prayer
Chaos, a confused Heap	College, a Place for Learning
Chaplet, a Garland	Colon, a Stop, mark'd thus (:)
Chapman, a Buyer	Colour, the outside Appearance of any thing, also Prentice
Chapel, a Place of Worship	Column, a Pillar
Chapter, a Division	Comma, a small Stop, thus (,)
Charter, a Grant	Comet, a Blazing Star
Chattels, Goods	Comment, an Interpretation
Chesnut, a Fruit	Commerce, Trade
Chilblain, a swelling from a Cold	Compact, Agreement
Chimney, a Conveyance for Smoke	Compass, a Mathematical In- strument
Chizzel, an Iron Tool so called	Compost, Dung
Choler, Anger	Conceit, Fancy
Chorus, singing together	Cóncord, Agreement
Cieling, the upper Part of a Room	Confines, Bounds
Cinders, Ashes, Dust	

Conflict, a Combat	Cynick, a sour crabbed Fellow
Conflux, a flowing together	Cypress, a Tree so called
Congreſs, a meeting together	D.
Conquest, Victory	Dæmon, a Spirit
Conſent, Agreement	Dagger, a ſhort Sword
Conſort, a Companion	Dagon, Philistines God
Contact, Touch	Damask, flowered Silk
Convent, a Religious House	Dandrif, Scurf
Convex, the Outside of any round Thing	Danger, Hazard
Coquét, an amorous Fellow	Danube, a River in Germany
Coral, a red Stone	Darnel, a Weed so called
Cornet, an Ensign	Dastard, a Coward
Cornish, an Edging upon Wainscot	Dauphin, the Heir of the Crown of France
Corsair, a Sea Robber	Deacon, a Minister or Servant
Cortex, the Bark of a Tree	Débâte, a Dispute
Cousin, Kinsman	Débtor, one that owes Money
Cotton, woolly Stuff	Decâde, the Number Ten
Covert, a ſhady Place	Deceit, a Cheat
Council, a general Assembly	Decree, an Order
Counsel, Advice	Default, Want, Omission
Countess, an Earl's Wife	Defect, Blemish
Country, a Kingdom	Defence, Resistance
County, a Division of a Kingdom	Degree, Advancement
Courage, Valour	Deism, denying revealed Religion
Courânt, a Dance, also the Title of a News-Paper	Delight, Joy
Coward, one who dares not fight	Déluge, a Flood
Coxcomb, a conceited Fellow	Descant, musical Composition
Cranny, a Cbink	Descent, a going down, also a Birth
Credence, Belief, Credit	Design, an Invention
Credit, Reputation	Déspite, Envy
Critic, a nice Censurer	Detail, the Particulars of an Thing
Chrystal, a precious Stone	Diet, Food, also an Assembly
Cubit, 1 Foot 9 Tenthis	Digit, an Inch, alſo a Figure
Cuckold, Husband of an adulterous Woman	Disgûſt, a Distaste or Diflike
Cudgel, a Staff	Dîſtich, a Couple of Verses
Culture, Husbandry	Doggrel, pitiful Poetry
Cupid, God of Love	Dollar, a Foreign Coin worth about 4 s. 6 d.
Curate, an inferior Priest	Dolour, Grief
Current, running Stream	Dolphin, a Fish so called
Cutler, a Knife Maker	Dotage, aldeating

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Dózen, *Twelve*
 Draper, *one who sells Cloth*
 Dropsy, *a waterish Humour*
 Drudger, *an Oyster Fisher*
 Drugget, *Woollen Staff*
 Druggist, *one that deals in Drugs*
 Duel, *a Fight between two Persons*

E.

Eagle, *a Bird so called*
 Easement, *a Refreshing*
 Echo, *rebounding of a Voice*
 Eclipse, *a Deficit of Sight*
 Edict, *a Proclamation*
 Effects, *Goods*
 E'gress, *a going forth*
 Emblem, *Representation*
 Engine, *an Instrument*
 Envoy, *a Messenger*
 Envy, *Spite*
 Errand, *a Message*
 Essence, *Substance, Being*
 Evént, *Issue, Success*
 Eúnuch, *a gelded Man*
 Europe, *one of the four Parts of the World*
 Exilé, *Banishment*
 E'xit, *Departure*
 Expánse, *the Firmament*
 Expense, *Cost, Charge*
 Exploit, *a manly Action*
 Extent, *Compass*

F.

Fábrick, *a Building*
 Factor, *one employed by a Merchant*
 Farthing, *a Piece of Money*
 Fathom, *a Measure of 6 Feet*
 Fatigüe, *Weariness*
 Félon, *a Criminal*
 Fibres, *small Threads*
 Figments, *Stories*
 Figure, *Shape*
 Flavour, *Relish*
 Fleming, *a Native of Flanders*

Fléxure, *a Bending*
 Florist, *one skilled in Flowers*
 Fluid, *flowing thin*
 Forest, *a large woody Place*
 Forger, *a Counterfeiter*
 Fortress, *a fortified Place*
 Fountain, *a Place which sends forth Water*

Fracture, *the Breaking of a Bone*
 Fragment, *a broken Piece of any thing*

Frensy, *Madness*
 Friday, *the sixth Day of the Week*

Frigate, *a small Ship*
 Frolic, *a merry Prank*
 Furnace, *a Copper*
 Furrow, *a Trench*

G.

Gáuging, *the Art of measuring of Casks*
 Gallon, *a Measure of four Quarts*
 Gamut, *a Scale of Music*
 Gangrene, *a Mortification*
 Garment, *a Coat*
 Garret, *the upper-most Room*
 Gazette, *a News-Paper*
 Gélding, *a geld Horse*
 Giant, *an uncommon large Person*

Gibbet, *a Gallows*
 Glutton, *a greedy Eater*
 Gnomon, *the Hand of a Clock or Dial*
 Gospel, *a Name of the New Testament*

Gossip, *a tattling Woman*
 Grammar, *a Book of Instructions for speaking properly*
 Grandeur, *Greatness or Power*
 Graver, *a Tool for Engraving*
 Grimáce, *Hypocrisy*
 Gristle, *a Bony Substance*
 Groundsel, *a Threshold*
 Grúding,

Grú
Guic
GUIL
2
Gutt
Háb
Hará
Hár
for
Harl
Harr
Harv
Hatch
Heat
Heife
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Hyssc
Járgo
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Ma
ncest
near
incon
index
Augre

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Grudging, sparing
Guidance, guiding, leading
Guilder, a Dutch Coin, value
2 s.

Gutter, a Sink or Drain

H.

Habit, Custom, Cloathing
Harangue, a public Speech
Harbour, Lodging, or a Place
for Ships to ride at Anchor in
Harlot, an Whore
Harness, Horse Attire
Harvest, reaping Time
Hatchet, a small Axe
Havock, Destruction
Heathen, Idolater
Heifer, a young Cow
Helmet, an Head-Piece
Hemlock, a poisonous Plant
Herald, an Officer
Herbal, a Book of Plants
Hermit, a solitary Person
Heron, a Water Fowl
Hireling, one who takes Wages
Hogoo, an offensive Smell
Homage, Submission
Honour, Respect
Horror, Dread
Housewife, a good Manager
Humour, Fancy
Hunger, Want of Food
Hyphen, a Dash thus (-)
Hyslop, an Herb

I. or J.

Jargon, Gibberish or Jangling
Image, a Picture or Statue
Import, Meaning
Impost, a Tax
Impulse, Persuasion, a strong
Motion
Incest, unlawful Marriage with
near Kindred
Income, Rent, Revenue
Index, an Hand or Mark
Ingress, an Entrance

Inquest, Inquiry, Search
Insect, a small living Creature
Insult, an Affront
Intrigue, a Plot

K.

Kennel, a Water-course
Kernel, Inside of a Nut
Kersey, coarse Cloth
Kidder, a Carrier,
Knuckle, a Joint

L.

Lancet, a Surgeon's Instrument
Language, Speech
Latchet, Part of a Shoe
Legate, Pope's Ambassador
Legend, a fabulous Tale
Libel, a scandalous little Book
Licence, Leave
Limner, a Painter
Linguist, one skill'd in Tongues
Liquid, a flowing Body
Logick, the Art of Reasoning
Lucre, Gain
Luna, the Moon
Lustre, Brightness

M.

Machine, (pronounced Mar-
sheen) an Engine
Madam, a Title of Honour
Magnet, the Load Stone
Maiden, a young Woman
Manchet, fine Bread
Mandate, a Command
Mantle, a Cloak
Margin, the Brim or Edge
Marshal, an Officer
Martyr, one who dies for
true Religion
Matrix, the Womb
Maxim, a Principle
Mayor, a Magistrate
Medal, a Coin
Membrane, a thin Skin or Co-
vering
Merit, Worth

F

Méſſage, <i>an Errand</i>	Pāgan, <i>an Heathen</i>
Metal, <i>Gold, Silver, &c.</i>	Painter, <i>one who paints</i>
Mimick, <i>a Mocker</i>	Palace, <i>a Court</i>
Minute, <i>a ſhort Space of Time</i>	Palate, <i>the Roof of the Mouth</i>
Mirrour, <i>a Looking Glass</i>	Palfy, <i>a Disease</i>
Mischief, <i>Hurt</i>	Panick, <i>(Fear) on a ſudden</i>
Mifer, <i>a covetous Fellow</i>	Papift, <i>a Roman Catholic</i>
Mitre, <i>a Bishop's Cap</i>	Paráde, <i>a Place to exercise Sol-</i>
Mixture, <i>a mingling</i>	<i>diers in</i>
Model, <i>Frame or Fashion</i>	Párfment, <i>a Skin to write on</i>
Moment, <i>an Instant, alſo of</i>	Parſley, <i>an Herb</i>
<i>Concern</i>	Paſtime, <i>Sport</i>
Motive, <i>Persuasion</i>	Paſtor, <i>a Minister</i>
Motto, <i>an Emblem</i>	Patent, <i>a Grant from the King</i>
Mountain, <i>an Hill</i>	Peaſant, <i>a Country Fellow</i>
Muſcle, <i>small fleshy Threads</i>	Pebbles, <i>Small Stones</i>
Music, <i>Harmony</i>	Primer, <i>a little Book</i>
Muſtard, <i>a small Seed</i>	Princeſs, <i>Prince's Wife</i>
N.	Problem, <i>a Preposition relating</i>
Nátiue, <i>one born in the Land</i>	<i>to Practice</i>
Nature, <i>Disposition</i>	Procéſs, <i>Proceeding</i>
Navel, <i>a Part of the Belly</i>	Próctor, <i>a Spiritual Officer</i>
Navy, <i>a Company of Ships</i>	Product, <i>the Thing produced</i>
Niggard, <i>a covetous Person</i>	Progress, <i>a Journey, a going</i>
Nitre, <i>Salt Petre</i>	<i>forward</i>
Nonage, <i>under Age</i>	Project, <i>a Contrivance</i>
Novel, <i>new, alſo a Story</i>	Prologue, <i>a Speech common</i>
Nurture, <i>a Nouriſhing</i>	<i>before a Play</i>
Nuſance, <i>Annoyance</i>	Prophet, <i>an inspired Person</i>
O.	Prospect, <i>a View</i>
O'bject, <i>that which presents</i>	Proxy, <i>a Deputy</i>
<i>itſelf</i>	Purport, <i>Meaning</i>
Oblong, <i>a long Square</i>	Purpose, <i>a Design</i>
Odour, <i>weet Scent or Smell</i>	Pursuit, <i>running after Diligen</i>
Omen, <i>a Sign or Token</i>	Pénance, <i>Mortification</i>
Orbit, <i>a Circle, or any Round</i>	Perfume, <i>a sweet Scent</i>
Ordare, <i>Dung</i>	Phantom, <i>a Ghost</i>
Organ, <i>an Instrument of Mu-</i>	Phœnix, <i>a rare Bird</i>
<i>ſic</i>	Physic, <i>a Medicine</i>
Orphan, <i>a fatherleſs Child</i>	Pickle, <i>a Preserve</i>
Oval, <i>an Egg-like Figure</i>	Picture, <i>a Representation</i>
Outrage, <i>a violent Affront</i>	Pilot, <i>a Guide</i>
P.	Pinnace, <i>a ſmall Sea Veffel</i>
Páquet, <i>a Parcel, alſo a Sea</i>	Pirate, <i>a Sea Robber</i>
<i>Veffel</i>	Pismire, <i>an Ant</i>

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Plaintiff, he which complaineth at Law

Plaster or Plaister, a Cover for a Sore

Précept, a Command

Precinct, a particular Jurisdiction

Prelate, a Bishop

Prélude, Entrance

Pretence, Excuse

Pretext, Pretence

Primate, chief Archbishop

Q.

Quádrant, a fourth Part, also an Instrument

Quarrel, Strife

Quarto, a Book of four Leaves in the Sheet

Querist, an Enquirer

Quinsey, a Disease in the Throat

Quiver, a Case for Arrows

Quoram, a superior Justice

Quota, a Share

R.

Rabble, the Mob

Radix, a Root

Raiment, a Garment

Raisin, a dried Grape

Rancour, Malice

Random, Uncertainty

Rapine, Robbery

Rapture, Transport of Mind

Rascal, a Rogue

Rashness, Haste

Razor, a sharp Instrument to shave with

Receipt, a Discharge

Recess, a withdrawing

Record, Testimony

Rector, the Parson of a Parish Church

Reflux, a flowing back

Refuge, a Place of Safety

Regard, Respect

Relict, a Widow

Relié, Affiance

Renown, Fame

Repast, a Meal

Réspite, a Delay for some Space of Time

Result, Conclusion

Revenge, Satisfaction for an Injury

Review, an Examination, or second looking over

Rhubarb, the Name of a purging Plant

Riddle, a dark Saying

Rigour, Harshness, Strictness

Riot, a Tumult

Romance, a feigned Story

Rúbbish, Refuse, Dirt

Rubrick, a Direction of the Church

Rupture, a breaking

S.

Sabbath, a Day of Rest

Sable, a rich Fur

Salad, a Sallet

Samphire, the Name of a Plant

Sample, a Pattern

Sandal, a Sort of Shoe

Sapphire, a costly Stone

Sarcasm, a Scorn or Taunt

Satchel, a Bag for Books

Sattin, a Sort of Silk

Saturn, one of the Planets

Satyr, a Kind of sharp Language

Scabbard, the Sheath of a Sword

Scandal, Offence, ill Name

Scantling, Size or Measure

Scepter, a Royal Staff

Sceptick, one who disbelieves every thing

Schedule, (pronounced Sedule) an additional Writing annexed to a Will or Deed

Scholar, one who learns, also a learned Person	Squabble, a Wrangle
Science, Knowledge	Squirrel, a Creature well known
Scion, a Graft	Statue, an Image
Scoundrel, a rascally Fellow	Statute, a Law
Scriptures, the Writings of the Bible	Stature, Shape, Size
Scruple, a Doubt	Steerage, steering
Sculpture, a painted Picture, also Engraving	Steward, an Household Servant
Scurvy, a Disease, also naughty	Stickler, a Zealot
Sector, a Mathematical Instrument	Stipend, a Salary
Segment, a Piece cut off	Stirrup, an Iron fastened to a Saddle
Serpent, a venomous Creature	Stomach, a Part of the Body
Serum, the watery Part of the Blood	Storage, Warehouse-Room
Sexton, a Church Officer	Story, a Tale
Shambles, Butchers Stalls	Streamer, a Flag
Sharper, a Cheat	Stripling, a young Man
Shekel, a Jewish Coin about 2 s. 6 d.	Structure, a Building
Sibyls, certain Prophetesses	Strumpet, a bold Harlot
Signal, a Sign given, also remarkable	Stubble, Stalks of Corn
Signet, a Seal set in a Ring	Student, one who studies
Siren, a Mermaid	Substance, Wealth, also the Matter of any Thing
Sloven, a nasty Fellow	Suburbs, the out Part of a City
Sluggard, a slothful Person	Succes, good Luck
Socket, Part of a Candlestick	Succour, Help
Sonnet, an Italian Poem	Suffrage, a Vote
Sophist, a subtle Disputer	Suitor, a Lover, a Requester of a Favour
Sorrel, the Name of an Herb	Sulphur, Brimstone
Sorrow, Grief	Summer, one half of the Year
Sparrow, a Bird	Summit, the highest Top
Spectre, an Apparition	Surety, Safety, Bail
Spikenard, a sweet smelling Plant	Surface, the Out-side
Spinage, an Herb	Surfeit, an Indisposition
Spinet, a musical Instrument	Surplice, a Minister's white Vestment
Spinsters, a Maiden Woman	Surprise, Aastonishment
Spittle, the Moisture of the Mouth	Swallow, a Bird
Splinter, a Shiver of Wood	Symbol, a Badge or Mark
Sponsor, a Surety	Symptom, a Sign or Token
	Synod, an Assembly of Ministers
	Syringe, a squirting Instrument
	System, a Scheme or orderly Representation
	Systole,

Systole, a drawing together.

T.

Table, an Index to a Book, &c.

Tailor, a Maker of Clothes.

Talent, (of Gold) worth 5475l.

Tallow, melted Fat.

Talmud, a Book of Jewish
Laws.

Talon, a Claw.

Tankard, a silver Mug with a
Lid.

Tanner, one who tans Hides.

Tansy, an Herb.

Taper, a long wax Light or
Candle, &c.

Tapster, a Drawer of Liquors.

Target, a Shield.

Tassel, a Bunch of Fringe.

Tavern, an House well-known.

Temper, natural Disposition.

Tempest, a Storm.

Tenant, one who hires another
Person's House.

Tendon, the End of a Muscle.

Tenet, a Doctrine, an Opinion.

Tenour, Intent.

Tenter, an Hook.

Tenure, Possession.

Terrass, a Bank of Earth.

Terrour, Fright.

Teſter, Part of a Bed.

Tetrarch, a Governor.

Tetter, an Humour.

Texture, Composure.

Thesis, a Subject to dispute upon.

Thicket, a Place full of Bushes.

Thistle, a prickly Plant.

Thresher, a Beater of Corn.

Thunder, a Noise in the Air.

Thursday, the 5th Day of the

Week.

Ticket, a small Note.

Tiger, a furious Beast.

Timber, Wood for Building.

Timbrel, a Musical Instrument.

Tincture, a Stain or Dye.

Tinder, burnt Rags.

Tinker, a Mender of Brass.

Token, a Gift.

Tonnage, a Duty to the King.

Tophet, a Valley mentioned in
Scripture.

Topick, Head of a Discourse.

Torrent, a violent Stream.

Tortoise, a Creature well-
known.

Tory, a Nickname given to those
who call themselves High
Church Men (in Ireland)
Robber.

Towel, a wiping Cloth.

Tower, a Castle.

Tractate, a Treatise.

Traffick, Trade.

Traitor, guilty of Treason.

Transcript, a Copy of an original.

Transit, a Pass.

Travail, labouring Pains.

Treacle, a Medicine.

Treason, Disloyalty.

Treasure, Riches, Goods.

Treatise, a Discourse.

Tremor, a Trembling.

Trenches, deep Ditches cut for
Safety.

Tribune, a Magistrate.

Tribute, a Tax.

Trimmer, one who carries two
Faces.

Trooper, an Horse Soldier.

Trophy, a Sign of Victory.

Tropick, a Circle of the Heav-
ens.

Trowel, an Instrument to spread
Mortar.

Trumpet, a warlike Instrument.

Trustee, a Guardian.

F. S. Trial.

- Trial, an Examination of a Criminal
 Tuesday, the 3d Day of the Week
 Tulip, a Flower
 Tumour, a Swelling
 Tamult, a Riot
 Tunick, a Vest
 Tunnel, a Thing well known
 Turkey, a Fowl
 Turnip, a broad Root well known
 Turret, a small Tower
 Turtle, a Bird
 Tutor, an Instructor
 Twilight, neither Day nor Night
 Tyrant, a cruel Governor
 Tyro, a young Beginner
- V and U.
- Vagrant, an idle wandering Person
 Vallens, short Curtains
 Valley, a deep Trench in the Earth
 Valour, Courage
 Value, Worth or Price
 Vapour, Steam
 Varlet, a Knafe
 Varnish, a glossy Paint
 Vassal, a Slave
 Udder, a Dug of a Cow
 Vellum, Calf's Skin Parchment
 Velvet, a fine Sort of snagged Silk
 Venom, Poison
 Venus, the Goddess of Beauty
 Verdict, the Report of Juries
 Verdure, Greeness
 Verjuice, the Juice of Crabs or four Grapes, &c.
 Vermin, hurtful Creatures
 Vertex, the Top of any Thing
 Virtue, Grace or moral Honesty
 Vessel, a small Ship or Hoy, or any Thing that holds Liquors
- Vestals, a Sort of Priestesses
 Vestry, a Parish Meeting or Place in a Church
 Vesture, Cloathing
 Vial, a small glass Bottle
 Vicar, a Deputy
 Viscount (pronounced Vicount) next Degree to an Earl
 Victim, a Sacrifice
 Victor, a Conqueror
 Vigil, an Eve before a Feast Day
 Vigor, Strength
 Village, a small Town
 Villain, a Rogue
 Vintner, a Seller of Wine
 Viol, a musical Instrument
 Viper, a venomous Creature
 Virgin, a chaste Maiden
 Virtue, Quality, Efficacy, &c.
 Visage, Countenance
 Vista, a Prospect
 Visor, a Spy
 Wizard, a Masque
 Ulcer, a running Sore
 Ullage, is what a Cask wants of being full
 Umbra, a Shadow
 Umpire, a third Person to decide Differences
 Uncle, a Father's Brother
 Voider, a Table-Basket
 Volley, a general Discharge of Guns
 Volume, a bound Book
 Vowel, any of these Letters, a, e, i, o, u, or y
 Voyage, a Passage by Sea
 Uplands, high Grounds
 Urchin, an unlucky Child
 Urine, a Person's Water
 Usage, Custom
 Usher, an under Master
 Vulcan, a Pagan God

The Universal Spelling-Book, &c. 107

W.

Wáfer, to seal Letters with
Wager, a Sort of Contract
Waggon, a Carriage
Wainscot, thin Boards fixed to
a Wall
Wallet, a travelling Bag
Walnut, a large Nut
Walter, a Man's Name
Warden, a Guardian or Keeper
Wardrobe, a Place for Clothes
Warfare, a military Expedition
Warrant, a written Order
Warren, a Place for Rabbits
Weapon, a Sword or any war-
like Instrument
Weather, the different Change
of Air
Weaver, one who weaves Silk,
Cloth, &c.

Wéesel, a little wild Creature
Wharfage, a Fee for landing
Goods

Wherry, a small Boat
Wicket, a little Gate
Widow, one whose Husband is
Dead
Willow, a Tree well known
Wooer, a Sweet-heart
Woodcock, a Bird well known
Wrestling, an Exercise much
used

Y.

Yatchs, a Sort of Sea Vessels
Yeoman, a common Man
Youngster, a young Fellow

Z.

Zealot, a zealous Person
Zenith, a Point over Head
Zeuxis, a famous Painter

T A B L E II.

Noun Adjectives, accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of two Syllables, that you cannot find here, look for in Table I. or Table III.

The following Words should be wrote with small Letters, except at the Beginning of Sentences, or after a full Stop.

A.

A'bject, mean, base
Abrúpt, sudden, unseas-
onable
A'bsent, not present
Abstrúse, secret, not easy to be
understood
Absurd, foolish
Acute, ingenious
Adjunct, joined to

A'dverse, contrary, not prosper-
ous

Adúlt, full grown

A'gile, quick, nimble

Alért, brisk

A'ntick, strange, antiquated

Ardent, zealous

Augúst, sacred, majestic

B.

Bárbed, bearded

Benig'n,

108 The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

Benig'n, courteous
Blighted, blasted
Boorish, clownish
Braced, joined together
Brawny, sinewy, also strong
and bushy
Brumal, Winter-like
Bulbous, roundish
Bulky, big

C.

Cálid, hot
Callous, grisly, hard
Callow, unfledged
Candid, sincere
Carnal, fleshly
Caustick, searing, burning
Childish, Child-like
Churlish, ill-natured
Civil, courteous, belonging to
Government
Clever, nice, ingenious
Clotted, in Lumps
Complex, compound
Cóncave, hollow
Concise, short
Condign, deserved
Cóntrite, penitent
Corréct, without Fault
Cóstive, bound in Body
Crafty, cunning

D.

Dáintý, over nice in Diet
Decent, becoming
Demúre, over mannerly
Devout, godly
Diréful, terrible, cursed
Disjunct, disjoined
Divers, sundry, several
Divérsé, different
Divine, heavenly
Dóleful, mournful
Dormant, asleep, sleeping
Drowsy, sleepy heavy
Ductile, apt to draw out or
beat out

E.

Éager, earnest
Earnest, stedfast
Entiré, whole
E'pic, heroic, stately
Equal, even
Exáct, nice, curious
Exempt, privileged or freed
from

Expér't, cunning
Extinct, put out, dead

F.

Facíle, easy to be done
Féable, weak
Fertile, fruitful
Fickle, given to change
Finite, that which has an End
Flagrant, manifest
Fledged, covered with Feathers
Florid, eloquent, flourishing
Fluent, eloquent in Speech
Foreign, outlandish
Forlorn, hopeless, forsaken
Fórmal, affected
Fragrant, of a sweet Smell
Frigid, cold
Frugal, thrif't
Future, Time to come

G.

Gállant, brave, genteel
Gaudy, fine, gay
Genteel, neat, fine, gallant
Géntle, civil, mild, also tame
Giddy, wild, inconsiderate

H.

Háinous, hateful
Handsome, comely
Haughty, proud
Heady, strong, self-willed
Hectick, consumptive
Honest, just
Horrid, dreadful
Hostile, Enemy-like
Human, belonging to Man
Humáne, courteous, very kind
Húmble,

Húmble, *modest*
Humid, *moist*

I.

Imménse, *exceeding great*

Infirm, *weak*

Innate, *inbred*

K.

Knávish, *deceitful, cheating*

L.

Lánguid, *weak, faint*

Latent, *lying hid*

Limpid, *clear*

Local, *belonging to a Place*

Lofty, *high*

Lucid, *bright*

Lyric, *belonging to the Harp*

M.

Mágic, *black, devilish*

Maimed, *hurt*

Matúre, *perfect*

Míghty, *powerful*

Minútē, *small*

Módern, *new*

Módish, *fashionable*

Monstrous, *prodigious*

Moral, *belonging to Manners*

Mundane, *worldly*

N.

Nérvous, *finewy*

Nether, *lower*

Neuter, *of neither Side*

Nitrous, *consisting of Nitre or Salt*

Nocent, *hurtful*

Noisome, *loathsome*

O.

Oblique, *crooked*

Obscene, *filthy*

Obscure, *dark*

Obtuse, *blunt*

Occult, *secret*

Overt, *open, manifest*

P.

Páltry, *pitiful, mean*

Papal, *belonging to the Pope*

Passive, *apt to bear or suffer*

Patent, *open, uncovered*

Peevish, *fretful*

Pensive, *melancholy, thoughtful*

Perdúe, *lost, bid*

Perverse, *froward*

Plúral, *more than one*

Polité, *neat, genteel*

Pótent, *powerful*

Practick, *belonging to Practice*

Precise, *formal, exact*

Prégnant, *big with Child
wildy*

Pristine, *antient*

Private, *hid*

Profáne, *wicked*

Profuse, *lavish*

Prolix, *long, tedious*

Pútrid, *corrupt*

R.

Rámpant, *wanton*

Rapid, *swift*

Recent, *new*

Regal, *kingly*

Remiss, *negligent*

Remote, *far off*

Rígid, *severe*

Robúst, *lusty, strong*

Róguish, *knavish*

Royal, *kingly*

Rural, *Country-like*

Rustick, *unmannerly*

Rustle, *to make a soft Noise*

S.

Sábile, *dark*

Sacred, *holy*

Sanguine, *bloody, also vigorous*

Savage, *brutish*

Saucy, *unmannerly, rude*

Scarlet, *fine red*

Secure, *safe*

Sedate, *quiet*

Select, *choice*

Serene, *clear, calm*

Sérvile, *mean, base*

Shállow,

110 The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.

Shallow, empty
 Shameless, impudent
 Shamefac'd, bashful
 Shapen, formed
 Sickly, unhealty
 Simple, pure, unmixed, foolish
 Sincére, honest
 Skittish, wanton
 Slender, not thick
 Smutty, filthy
 Solar, belonging to the Sun
 Solemn, done with Reverence
 Solid, firm, lasting
 Solvent, able to pay
 Sordid, mean, base
 Speedy, hasty
 Splendid, glorious
 Sprightly, brisk, lively
 Spungy, full of Holes
 Squalid, foul, nasty
 Squeamish, weak-stomached
 Stagnant, standing still like Water
 Stately, majestic
 Steady, even
 Stellar, starry
 Steril, unfruitful
 Stolid, foolish
 Stubborn, obstinate
 Stunted, hindred from growing
 Stupid, dull, senseless
 Sturdy, resolute
 Sublime, high, lofty
 Subtle, crafty, also thin or fine Matter
 Succinct, brief, short
 Sudden, hasty, quick
 Sullen, moody
 Sultry, very hot
 Sundry, several, many
 Supine, careless
 Supple, tender, pliant
 Supréme, biggest
 Surplus, over and above
 Swarthy, blackish

T.
 Tácit, silent
 Tainted, corrupted
 Tardy, dull, slow, also guilty
 Taunting, scoffing
 Tawdry, foolishly gay
 Tawny, brownish
 Testy, peevish, churlish
 Tinged, coloured
 Torpid, benumbed, sleepy
 Torrid, hot, burning
 Total, entire, the Whole
 Toward, orderly
 Transvérse, across, athwart
 Trépid, trembling
 Triple, threefold
 Trusty, faithful
 Tumid, swelling
 Turgid, swollen, puffed up

V.

Vácant, void
 Valid, binding, good in Law
 Vapid, dead, flat
 Venúft, beautiful
 Vérbal, by Word of Mouth
 Verdant, green
 Vernal, belonging to the Spring
 Vinous, having the Relish of Wine
 Viscous, clammy
 Vital, of Life
 Vivid, lively
 Uncouth, uncommon
 Unwise, foolish
 Vócal, belonging to the Voice
 Volant, flying
 Upright, not leaning, also firm
 • cere, honest
 Urbane, courteous
 Vulgar, common

W.

Wánton, light, waggish
 Wealthy, rich
 Weighty, heavy

Wóeful,

Wóful, full of Woe

Y.

Woollen, made of Wool

Yéarly, every Year



T A B L E III.

Verbs of two Syllables, accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of two Syllables, that cannot be found here, look for in the two last Tables.

☞ Verbs also should be wrote with a small Letter, except at the Beginning of a Sentence, or after a full Stop.

A.

Abáse, to bring down, to bumble
Abate, to diminish
Abet, to encourage
Abide, to continue
Abjure, to renounce
Abridge, to shorten, or make shorter
Abscond, to hide one's self
Absolve, to acquit
Absorb, to swallow up
Abstain, to forbear, to cease
Absterg, to purge, or cleanse
Abstract, to separate
Accost, to approach
Accrue, to arise from
Accuse, to charge with Guilt
Acquit, to discharge
Addict, to give up one's self to, &c.

Adhere, to cleave to
Adjourn, to put off.
Adjure, to charge in God's Name
Adopt, to make one's Heir
Adorn, to beautify
Advert, to take heed
Affirm, to maintain
Affix, to fasten to

Affront, to abuse

Allay, to affwage

Alledge, to bring for Proof

Allure, to decoy or entice

A'mble, to pace

Ambush, to lay in wait

Amérce, to fine a Person

Annex, to join together

B.

Bélow, to cry
Bemoan, to lament
Bequeath, to give by Will
Bereave, to deprive of
Bewail, to lament
Bisect, to cut in two
Blazon, to draw Arms truly
Borrow, to take upon Trust
Brandish, to flourish a Sword
Bungle, to do a Thing very indifferently
Burnish, to make bright

C.

Cajóle, to deceive
Calcine, to burn to a Cinder
Cáncel to blot out
Caréss, to make much of
Carouse, to drink hard
Cashire, to discharge
Castrate, to geld

Cement,

112. *The Universal Spelling-Book, &c.*

Cémént, to join together, also Strong Mortar	Confóund, to puzzle
Cénzure, to condemn	Confront, to oppose
Challenge, to bid	Confuse, to perplex
Defiance	Confute, to disprove
Chastise, to punish	Congeal, to barden
Christen, to baptize or sprinkle	Conjoin, to put together
Clatter, to make a Noise with the Feet, &c.	Conjure, to deal with a wicked Spirit
Cohére, to cleave to	Conjúre, to charge upon Oath
Collect, to gather	Connex, to join
Combat, to fight	Connive, to wink at
Combine, to join together	Conserve, to preserve or maintain
Commend, to praise	Consign, to deliver up
Commit, to deliver up	Conspire, to agree together
Cómmune, to discourse together	Cónstrue, to expound
Compáre, to liken	Confúlt, to advise
Cómpass, to surround	Consume, to waste
Compél, to force	Contemn, to despise
Compile, to heap or gather	Contend, to quarrel, to strive
Complain, to bewail or murmur	Contest, to dispute
Complete, to perfect	Contract, to bargain with, to lessen
Comploré, to lament	Contrive, to invent
Comport, to behave, fate or agree with	Controul, to contradict, to re- strain
Compose, to put together, or to quiet	Convene, to contract, or meet together
Compound, to mix together	Converse, to talk together
Compress, to squeeze close	Convert, to change
Comprise, to contain	Convey, to make over
Compute, to reckon	Convict, to prove guilty
Conceal, to keep secret	Convoke, to call together
Concede, to yield unto	Convoy, to conduct
Concert, to contrive	Corrade, to scrape together
Conclude, to finish	Correct, to chaffise
Concur, to meet together, to agree with	Corrode, to fret or gnaw
Condemn, to dislike or accuse	Corrupt, to debauch
Condense, to thicken	Cóvet, to desire
Condole, to lament with	Couple, to join together
Conduce, to help much	Cozen, to cheat
Confer, to bestow, compare	Curtail, to diminish
Confide, to trust in	D.
Confine, to restrain	Dábble, to trample in the Dirt
Confirm, to establish	Dally, to sport with
Confórm, to comply with	Damage, to hurt

Debár,

- Debár, to keep out or hinder
 Debase, to bring down
 Debate, to dispute
 Debauch, to corrupt
 Decant, to pour off
 Decay, to grow worse
 Decease, to die
 Decede, to depart from
 Decide, to conclude a Matter
 Declaim, to speak against
 Decline, to refuse
 Decoy, to entice
 Decry, to speak ill of
 Deduce, to draw from
 Deduct, to take from
 Deface, to spoil
 Defame, to speak ill of
 Defeat, to overthrow
 Defend, to support or maintain
 Defer, to put off
 Define, to explain
 Deflour, to ravish
 Deform, to disfigure
 Defraud, to cheat
 Defray, to bear Expences
 Defy, to challenge
 Degrade, to disqualify or put out
 of Office
 Dehort, to dissuade
 Deject, to cast down
 Delay, to put off
 Delude, to deceive
 Demand, to lay claim to
 Demean, to behave
 Demerge, to plunge down
 Demise, to bequeath
 Demur, to object against, or put
 off
 Denôte, to point out or shew
 Denounce, to proclaim, declare,
 &c.
 Depart, to go from
 Depend, to rely upon
 Deplore, to bewail
 Deplume, to unfeather
- Depórt, to behave one's self
 Depose, to dethrone, also to give
 Evidence
 Deprave, to corrupt
 Depress, to weigh down
 Depute, to appoint in another's
 stead
 Descry, to discern afar off
 Design, to intend and purpose
 Desilt, to leave off
 Despoil, to strip or rob one
 Despond, to despair
 Detach, to dismiss or send away
 Deter, to fright or discourage
 Detect, to lay open or discover
 Detest, to abhor
 Detract, to take from
 Devest, to uncloath or deprive
 Devote, to vow or set apart
 for an holy Use
 Dictate, to tell another
 Diffuse, to spread abroad
 Digest, to dissolve Food in the
 Stomach, also to dispose, and
 put in order
 Digress, to go from
 Dilate, to widen
 Dilute, to make thin
 Disarm, to unweapn
 Disband, to turn out of Service
 Disharse, to lay out
 Discard, to discharge
 Discern, to perceive
 Disclaim, to disown
 Disclose, to discover
 Dispand, to stretch out
 Dispel, to drive away
 Dispense, to exempt or excuse
 also to dispose of
 Display, to unfold
 Dissect, to cut open
 Dissent, to disagree
 Distaste, to dislike
 Dissuade, to advise to the con-
 trary

Distend.

Distend, to draw out

Distil, to drop down

Distort, to wrest aside

Disuse, to forbear to use

Divert, to turn aside from or to recreate

Divorce, to put away

Divulge, to publish or spread abroad

Dwindle, to waste away

E.

Eclipse, to darken

Efface, to destroy

Effect, to perform

Eject, to cast out

Elate, to puff up

Elect, to choose or appoint

Elude, to shift or shun Danger

Embalm, to preserve a Corpse

Embark, to go on Ship-board

Emerge, to rise again or pop up again, &c.

Exit, to send forth

Emulge, to stroak out

Enact, to decree

Enchant, to bewitch

Enclose, to include

Endear, to make beloved

Endure, to undergo, to continue

Enforce, to constrain

Engage, to persuade

Engraft, to improve a Tree by putting in of other Branches

Engross, to get all to one's self

Enhance, to raise the Value

Enroll, to put down in Writing

Entail, to make over

Entice, to tempt

Equip, to set forth

Erase, to blot out

Erect, to build

Essay, to attempt or undertake

Evade, to shun, to put off

Evince, to prove

Exalt, to lift up

Excite, to stir up

Exert, to put forth

Exhale, to breath or steam out

Exhaust, to empty or consume

Exist, to have a Being

Expand, to stretch out, to open

Expel, to drive out

Expend, to lay out

Expire, to die

Explode, to cry down

Export, to send over Sea

Expunge, to blot out

Extol, to cry up

Extort, to gain by Force

Extrude, to thrust out

Exult, to leap for Joy

F.

Fámish, to starve

Fermént, to swell or puff up

Fláttter, to praise o-vermuch

Flourish, to prosper

Fomént, to encourage, to abit

Fórfeít, to lose by Neglect

Frustráte, to disappoint

Fúrbish, to brighten

G.

Gárnish, to adorn

Glitter, to shine, to sparkle

H.

Hállow, to make holy

Hallóo, to call or set on (as Dogs, &c.)

Harrow, to break Clods

Házard, to venture

Hover, to flutter

I. & J.

Jángle, to differ

Illúde, to mock or deceive

Imbibe, to suck in, to receive

Imbrue, to wet or moisten with Blood

Immerse, to dip or plunge

Impart, to disclose

Impéde, to hinder, to stop

l'mpeach,

- Impeach, to accuse
 Impel, to force or drive forward
 Impend, to hang over head
 Implore, to beseech
 Imply, to contain, to signify
 Imprint, to fix in the Mind
 Impute, to ascribe
 Incite, to provoke
 Include, to take in
 Incür, to fall under
 Indent, to cut on the Edges
 Indict, to accuse
 Indite, to compose
 Indorse, to write on the Back
 Infect, to corrupt or taint
 Inject, to cast in
 Insert, to put in
 Inspect, to look into
 Inspire, to prompt on
 Instil, to infuse
 Insure, to engage for
 Intrude, to thrust one's self into
 Company
 Inveigh, to rail against
 Invert, to turn upside down
 Invest, to put into Possession
 Involve, to wrap or fold in
 Inure, to accustom to any Thing
- L.
- Lábour, to take Pains
 Languish, to pine away
- M.
- Maintain, to uphold
 Malign, to envy or bear ill Will
 Mánage, to husband or do well
 Mangle, to rend or cut
 Manure, to till the Ground
 Márvé, to wonder
 Molést, disturb
 Múrder, or Múrther, to kill
 Muzzel to tie up the Mouth
- N.
- Néglect, to disregard
 Nonplus, to put to the Stand
- Nourish, to maintain
 Nutnber, to count or reckon
- O.
- Obey, to submit
 Obtrude, to thrust in, to impose
 Occur, to meet together
 Omit, to leave out, not to do
 Oppose, to withstand
 Oppress, to over-burthen
 Oppugn, to resist
 Ordain, to appoint
- P.
- Parboil, to boil in Part
 Párley, to talk with
 Partake, to take part with
 Périsch, to decay
 Perjure, to forswear
 Permit, to allow
 Perplex, to disquiet
 Perfist, to hold on
 Persuade, to make believe
 Pertain, to belong to
 Pervert, to seduce
 Peruse, to read over
 Pickle, to preserve
 Pilfer, to steal
 Pillage, to plunder
 Plunder, to rob
 Polish, to make bright
 Ponder, to consider
 Porténd, to betoken
 Portray, to paint in a lively
 Manner
- Postpone, to set behind, to put
 off for another Time
- Precede, to go before
- Predict, to foretell
- Prefix, to set before
- Premise, to speak or treat of
 before
- Prefage, to foretel
- Prescribe, to appoint
- Present, to give
- Preside, to rule over
- Producē,

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Produce, to bring forth

Prolong, to lengthen

Promote, to advance

Promulge, to publish or proclaim

Pronounce, to utter

Propense, inclinable to

Propound, to propose

Prorogue, to put off, to prolong

Protect, to defend

Protend, to stretch out

Protrude, to thrust forward

Puzzle, to confound

Q.

Quibble, to equivocate

Quicken, to hasten

R.

Rally, to banter, also to chide

Ramble, to go astray

Ransack, to rifle

Ransom, to redeem

Rebuke, to reprove

Recall, to call back

Recant, to unsay

Recede, to depart from

Recite, to rehearse

Reclaim, to amend

Recline, to lean backwards

Recluse, shut up

Recoil, to fly back

Recount, to relate

Recruit, to supply

Recur, to return

Redeem, to recover

Redound, to abound over and above

Redress, to reform

Reduce, to restore, to bring to, &c.

Refel, to disprove or refute

Refer, to direct to another Author, or submit to another's Judgment

Refine, to purify

Refit, to fit out again

Reflect, to think seriously, also to speak evil of a Person

Reform, to take up, to amend

Refrain, to forbear

Refresh, to receive

Refund, to pay back

Refute, to disprove

Regain, to get again

Regret, to lament or be sorry for

Rehearse, to relate

Reject, to cast off, to despise

Rejoin, to reply

Relapse, to fall into again

Relate, to belong to, to tell any thing

Relax, to loosen

Release, to let go

Relent, to grow compassionate

Rélish, to taste, to approve

Remark, to take notice

Remit, to pay, to forgive, to return

Renew, to begin afresh

Repair, to amend

Repeal, to make void

Repeat, to say over again

Repel, to drive back

Repine, to grudge at, to be sorry for

Repose, to rest

Repress, to restrain

Repute, to esteem

Requite, to reward

Réscue, to deliver

Resent, to be angry with

Reserve, to lay up

Refide, to abide

Resign, to yield up

Resist, to withstand

Resort, to repair unto

Respire, to breathe

Respond, to answer

Restrain, to keep back

Retail,

Rétail, to sell out in small
Parcels

Retain, to keep in Memory

Retard, to keep back, to binder

Retire, to withdraw

Retort, to twist, or turn back

Retract, to revoke, or draw
back

Retreat, to go away

Retrieve, to recover

Reveal, to discover

Revere, to honour

Reverse, to repeat

Revert, to return

Revile, to reproach

Revise, to look over again

Revive, to recover

Revoke, to call back again

Revolt, to rebel

Revolve, to cast about in Mind,
also to roll or tumble over

S.

Salute, to shew Respect, to kiss

Saunter, to idle up and down

Stamper, to run away

Scatter, to disperse

Scribble, to scratch with a Pen

Seclûde, to shut out

Seduce, to mislead

Séver, to part asunder

Shadow, to screen

Shatter, to break to pieces

Shower, to pour down

Shudder, to quake or tremble

Shuffle, to shift

Slumber, to sleep, to dose

Smother, to choak, to suffocate

Smuggle, to run Goods by Fraud

Solâce, to comfort one's self

Spâkles, to flame, also to cast
forth Sparkles

Spatter, to sprinkle

Sprinkle, to wet with a Drop,
to christen

Stammer, to flatter

Strângle, to choak or sift

Stumble, to trip or be like to fall

Subdûe, to bring under

Subject, to restrain

Subjoin, to add to

Submit, to bumble, to yield

Suborn, to persuade one to bear
false Witness

Subscribe, to write underneath

Subserve, to serve, to second or
help

Subside, to sink down lower

Subsist, to exist, or continue to
be

Subvert, to overthrow

Succeed, to come after

Suggest, to put into Mind

Súmmon, to call one to appear

Supplânt, to beguile

Support, to upbold

Suppose, to imagine

Surcharge, to overload

Surmise, to think

Surmount, to out-do, to get
above

Surpâs, to excel

Surround, to encompass

Survey, to look over, to misfare

Survive, to out live

Suspend, to delay, to put off

Swâddle, to put round, or bind
up

Swagger, to hector, to boast

T.

Târnish, to grow dull, to lose
its Lustre

Thicken, to make thick

Threaten, to chide

Tingle, to feel a Sort of small
Pain

Tinkle, with a Bell

Tormént, to put in Pain

Torture, to torment

Traduce, to slander, or accuse

Trample, to tread upon

Trânsact,

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Tránscact, to manage	Trúndle, to roll along
Transcend, to surpass, to excel	Tumble, to fall
Transcribe, to copy out	Twinkle, to sparkle
Transfer, to remove from, to make over or translate	Twitter, to shake, to tremble
Transform, to change into another Form	V.
Transfuse, to pour out from one into another	Vánish, to disappear
Transgres, to trespass	Vapour, to brag
Translate, to transfer, alſo to turn out of one Language into another	Vary, to alter, to change
Transmit, to convey	Venture, to hazard
Transmute, to change one Matter into another	Vibráte, to shake or wind to and fro
Transpierce, to run through the Pores of the Skin	Visit, to go to see
Transplant, to remove	Vouchsafe, to condescend
Transport, to convey to another Place	Upbraid, to reproach
Transpose, to change the Order of any Thing	Uphold, to keep up
Trável, to go a Journey	U'tter, to pronounce, vend or sell
Traverse, to trace out a Matter	W.
Tremble, to shake with Fear	Wáddle, to go as a Duck
Trepán, to beguile	Wallow, to roll up and down
Trépass, to commit a Fault	Wander, to ramble up and down
Truant, to loiter or idle	Warble, to sing as Birds
	Welcome, to salute, Sincerity
	Whiten, to make white
	Widen, to make broad or wider
	Wither, to fade
	Worry, to molest, to bunt
	Wrinkle, to crease or fold

T A B L E IV.

Noun Substantives of three Syllables, accented and explained.

Those Words that you cannot find here, look for in the two next Tables, in Words of three Syllables.

A béttor, one that advises
Abridgment, a ſhortening

Ac'cidence, a little Book of first Principles
Accident, Chance
Accómplice,

- Accomplice, a Companion
 Acquittal, a Discharge
 Adjournment, a putting off
 Adjument, Help, Aid
 Adjutant, an Assistant
 Admiral, a chief Commander at
 Sea
 Adventure, Chance
 Advocate, a Pleader for ano-
 ther
 Advowson, a Right of Presen-
 tation
 Enigma, a Riddle
 Affiance, a Confidence, or
 Trusting in
 Aflux, Plenty
 Aggregate, Total
 Aggréssor, a Beginner of a
 Quarrel
 Agony, Horror
 Alderman, a Magistrate in a
 Corporation Town
 Alémbick, a Still
 Algebra, a specious, or short
 Arithmetick
 Alien, a Foreigner
 Aliment, Food, Nourishment
 Aliture, Nourishment of the Bo-
 dy
 Allótment, Appointment
 Allowance, Maintenance, also
 Permission
 Almanack, a yearly Account of
 Time, Weather, &c.
 Almoner, a Disposer of Alms
 Alphabet, all the Letters of a
 Language, vulgarly call'd the
 Cross-Row
 Altitude, Height
 Amnesty, a general Pardon
 Amulet, any Thing worn as a
 Charm
 Anagram, a Verse made of the
 Letters of one's Name
- A'narchy, without Rule, or Go-
 vernment
 Anchoret, an Hermit
 Animal, any living Creature
 Annóyance, Damage, Nusance
 Antártic, the South Pole
 A'ntichrist, an Adversary to
 Christ
 Antidote, a Remedy against
 Poison
 Antipodes, our Opposites on the
 Globe
 Antipope, a false Pope
 Antitype, that which is prefigured by a Type
 Apérture, an Opening
 A'pologue, a moral tale
 Apóstate, a Backslider
 Appartment, a Lodging
 Appendage, any Thing which
 belongs unto, &c.
 Appendix, added to another
 A pricot, a Fruit well known
 Aptitude, Fitness
 Aqueduct, a Fountain or Con-
 duit
 Arcánum, a Secret
 A'rchitect, a Master Builder
 Argument, Reason or Proof
 Armáda, a great Navy
 Arraignment, the Form of a
 Trial
 Artery, a Blood-Vessel in the
 Body
 Article, a chief Head of a Dis-
 course
 Artifice, Cunning
 Assáillant, one who assaults
 Assessor, an Officer who settles
 Taxes
 Asterisk, a small Star used in
 Writing
 Atchivement, a Performance
 of some great Action

A'theism.

- A'theism, the denying of God
 Attach'ment, a Distress of Goods,
 also strongly inclined to
 A'ttribute, a Property belonging
 to
 Auction, a Way of disposing of
 Goods to the biggest Bidder
 Audience, an bearing
 Avenue, a fine Walk or Passage
 Augury, Divination by Birds
 Axiom, a self-evident Principle
 B.
 Bacchanals, drunken Feasts
 Bachelor, an unmarried Man
 Baronet, the lowest Degree of
 Honour hereditary
 Barreter, a Wrangler
 Barrister, a Lawyer
 Basilisk, a venomous Creature
 Benefice, an Ecclesiastical Living
 Bigotry, Superstition
 Bissex'tile, Leap-Year
 Blasphemy, Cursing of God or
 his Word
 Botanist, one skill'd in Plants
 Bravery, Courage
 Brevity, Shortness
 Buggery, Copulation of Man
 with Beast
 Bullion, uncoined Gold or Silver
 C.
 Cabinet, a small Chest of
 Drawers
 Calamint, an Herb
 Calendar, an Almanack
 Calenture, a Burning Fever
 Calumny, Reproach
 Candidate, one who puts up for
 an Office
 Cannibals, Men-eaters
 Canopy, a Covering over Head
 Caravan, a Company, also a
 Sort of Waggon
 Cardinal, a dignified Priest of
 Rome
 Carr'iage, the Carrying of Goods
 Cartilage, a Gristle
 Catalogue, a List of Names
 Catechism, a Book of the Grounds
 of Religion
 Catherine, a Woman's Name
 Cavalcáde, a Show on Horse
 back
 Cavalry, the Horsemen in an
 Army
 Caveat, a Caution
 Cavity, Hollowness
 Celandine, an Herb
 Century, an hundred Years
 Champion, a valiant Man
 Chancellor, an Officer
 Chastity, Purity
 Chemistry, the Art of Reducing
 natural Bodies
 Chimera (pronounced Kimera)
 an idle Conceit
 Chorister, a Church-Singer
 Chronicles, Histories of Men
 and their Actions
 Cinnamon, a Spice
 Circuit, a Compass about
 Citadel, a strong Fort
 Citizen, an Inhabitant or Fre-
 man of a City
 Cochineal, a costly Grain used
 in Dying
 Cognizance, Knowledge
 Colloquy, a Conference
 Combatant, a Fighter
 Comedy, a Play
 Committee, a select Company
 Commixture, mingled toge-
 ther
 Complement, the Remainder
 Compliment, kind Words or
 Ceremony
 Compōsure, Calmness of Mind
 Cómputant, an Accomptant
 Comptroller (pronounced Con-
 troller) an Inspector, or one that
 inspects into Affairs

- Concernment, *Affair, Business, &c.*
Concordance, *Agreement*
Concurrence, *running together, also Agreement*
Conference, *a Discourse*
Confluence, *a Concourse, or Report of People*
Conformist, *one who conforms*
Conjecture, *Guess, Opinion*
Connivance, *a winking at*
Consequence, *a Conclusion, or Inference*
Consonant, *agreeable in Sound*
Contéxture, *a joining together*
Continence, *Chastity*
Continent, *firm Land*
Conveyance, *a Deed, also carrying*
Coroner, *(pronounced Crown-er) an Officer*
Corporal, *one Degree above a common Soldier*
Coverture, *any thing that covers*
Courtesy, *Civility*
Criticism, *the Art of nice judging*
Crucifix, *a Cross*
Crudity, *Rawness*
Cucumber, *a Fruit*
Custody, *Prison, Safe-hold*
Customer, *a Buyer*
Cylinder, *(pronounced Syllinder) a Body, like a rolling Stone for a Garden*
- D.
- Daffodil, *a Flower, called Daffo-down-dilly*
Dalliance, *Wantonness*
Débentures, *Bills used in the Exchequer, &c.*
Débauchee, *a debauched Person*
- Décalogue, *the Ten Commandments*
Decanter, *a Glass Bottle used to rack, or fine off*
Decorum, *Decency, Order*
Décrement, *Decrease, or Waste*
Décrétals, *a Book of the Canon Law*
Defacto, *really, in very Deed*
Déférence, *Respect, Submission*
Delegate, *one commissioned*
Delinquent, *an Offender*
Demerit, *a Deserving, or just Reward*
Dénosity, *Thickness*
Dependant, *one who relies on another*
Deponent, *one who testifies upon Oath*
Députy, *one who acts for another*
Destiny, *Fate*
Detriment, *Hurt, Damage*
Diadem, *a Royal Crown*
Diagram, *a Scheme*
Dialect, *a peculiar Way of Speech*
Dialling, *the Art of making Dials*
Dialogue, *a Discourse between two*
Diamond, *a precious Stone*
Diary, *a Day-Book*
Dictator, *one that tells another what to write or say*
Director, *a Guide, or Manager*
Disaster, *great Hurt, or Damage*
Discipline, *Education, Instruction*
Dishonour, *Disgrace*
Disputant, *a Disputer*
Dissenter, *one who goes to Meetings, also one who differs from another*

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- Disturbance, Disorder, Trouble
 Dividend, a Number given to
 be divided, also a particular
 Part of any Thing
 Divisor, the Number you divide
 by
 Document, Admonition, In-
 struction
 Dramatic, a Poem by Way of
 Dialogue
 Drapery, Cloathing
 Dueller, one who fights Duels
 Dungeon, a dark strong Hold
 E.
 Ecliptic, a Circle in the Heavens
 Effigies, Image, Likeness
 Ejection, a throwing, or cast-
 ing out
 Elegy, a Funeral Song
 Element, the Sky or Firmament
 Elements, the first Principles
 Elephant, a large Beast so cal-
 led
 Ellipsis, an Oval
 Elogy, a Testimonial in Praise
 of
 Embargo, an Arrest upon Ships
 Embassy, a Commission given
 by a Prince
 Embryo, imperfect State
 Eminence, Excellency, also
 a rising Ground
 Emperor, a Sovereign Prince
 Emphasis, Strength of Pronoun-
 ciation
 Empirick, a Mountebank
 Endorsement, a Writing on the
 Back of another Writing
 Endowment, a natural Gift
 Energy, Force, Efficacy
 Engineer, an Artist in Fortifi-
 cation
 Enigma, a Riddle, or dark Say-
 ing
- Enlagement, a Discharge from
 Confinement
 Enmity, Hatred, Variance
 Ensemble, Example
 Enterprize, an Attempt or Un-
 dertaking
 Enticement, an Allurement
 Entity, a Being
 Epicure, a voluptuous Person
 Epigram, a short, witty Poem
 Epilogue, a Conclusion of
 Speech
 Epistle, a Letter
 Epitaph, an Inscription on
 Tomb
 Epithet, a proper Term
 Epoch, the Term from whence
 a Reckoning is begun
 Equator, the Equinoctial Line
 Equipage, Furniture, atten-
 dance
 Equity, Justice
 Eringo, a Candy Root
 Errata, Errors
 Estimate, Value, or Estimation
 Eucharist, the Bread and Wine
 in the Sacrament
 Evidence, Plainness, also
 Witness
 Exactor, an unreasonable De-
 mander
 Examen, a Trial or Proof
 Excentrick, out of the com-
 mon Center
 Exchequer, the Place which
 receives the King's Money
 Excrement, Ordure, Dung
 Exercise, Labour, Motion
 Existence, Being
 Exorcist, a Conjurer
 Extacy, a Trance, or Swoon
 F.
 Faction, a Party
 Faculty, Ability, Talent
 Fálcone

- Fálconer, a Manager of Hawks
 Fallacy, Deceit
 Falsity, Untruth
 Fanatick, an over zealous Professor of Religion
 Farrier, an Horse Doctor
 Fashion, Mode, Dress
 Favourite, a Darling
 Fellowship, Company, Partnership
 Ferula, a foolish Instrument used in Schools
 Féstival, a Feast or Holy-Day
 Fiction, a Device, Lie, or feign'd Story
 Filaments, small Fibres or Strings
 Finery, fine Attire
 Firmament, the Sky
 Fishery, the Trade of Fishing
 Fistula, an Ulcer
 Flagelet, a Pipe, or Wind Instrument
 Flattery, fawning, wheedling
 Fluxion, a flowing
 Folio, a large Book of two Leaves in a Sheet
 Foppery, Fantasticalness
 Forester, a Keeper of a Forest
 Forfeiture, losing one's Right to
 Forgery, Counterfeiting
 Formalist, a formal Person
 Fortitude, Courage
 Fraction, Strife, also a broken Number
 Fratricide, killing of a Brother
 Friction, a Rubbing or Chafing
 Frontier, the Limits or Border
 Function, Duty, or Office
 Funeral, a Burying
 Furniture, Household-Goods
 Fusion, melting of Metals
 Fustian, a Sort of Cloth
- G.**, **G.**
- Galáxy, a broad white Place in the Sky
- Gálbanum, a Gum so called
 Gallantry, Intrigue, fine Behaviour, Bravery
 Gallery, a Sort of Balcony
 Galliot, a small Sea-Vessel
 Gambádoes, a Sort of Boats for the Legs
 Gardener, a Dresser of Gardens
 Garniture, Furniture, Trimming
 Garrilon, a Place of Defence
 Gazettéer, a Writer of Gazettes or News
 Général, a Commander, also common
 Genesis, Creation
 Genius, Nature, Fancy
 Gentian, an Herb
 Gentilism, Heathenism
 Gentleman, a Person of a good Family
 Gibberish, nonsensical Talk
 Glazier, a Worker in Glass
 Glimmering, a faint Light
 Government, Rule, Dominion
 Governor, a Ruler, a Commander
 Granary, a Storehouse for Corn
 Grafier, one who feeds Cattle
 Gravity, Sobriety, Seriousness, Weight
 Guardian, one who takes Charge of a Person or Thing
 Gudgeon, a small Fish
- H.**
- Hábitude, Disposition
 Halcyon, the Bird called the King's Fisher
 Harbinger, one who goes before to provide
 Harmony, Melody, Agreement
 Harpsichord, a musical Instrument
 Hecatomb, a Sacrifice of an hundred Oxen

- Hellebore, a Plant
 Hellespont, the Straights of Constantinople
 Hemisphere, half a Globe, or Sphere
 Heptagon, a Figure of seven Sides
 Heraldry, the Art of Blazoning Coats of Arms
 Herbalist, one skilled in Plants
 Heretick, one who denies the true Faith, or a Name given to all that are not Roman Catholics
 Heritage, Inheritance by Succession
 Heresy, contrary to the Fundamentals of Religion
 Hexagon, a Figure of six Sides and Angles
 History, an Account of Things
 Homicide, Manslaughter
 Homily, a Sermon
 Horizon, is that Circle which bounds the Sight, between the Sky and the Ground
 Horologe, a Clock, or Dial, &c.
 Hospital, an House erected for Charity
 Hugonots, a Nickname, given to Protestants in France
 Humourist, a whimsical Person
 Hurricane, a violent Storm
 Hyacinth, a Flower so called, also a precious Stone
 Hypocrite, a Dissimbler
- I. & J.
- Jacobites, a Name given to the Friends of James the 2d.
- Javelin, an half Pike.
- Idiom, a peculiar Way of Speaking
- Idiot, a Fool
- Jealousy, Suspicion
- JEHOVAH, the sacred Name of God
- Jésuit, a Popish Priest
 Jeweller, a Dealer in Jewels
 Ignorance, Want of Understanding
 Impeachment, Accusation
 Implements, Tools
 Impostor, a Deceiver
 Impostume, a Swelling
 Imposture, a Cheat
 Inchantment, a Charm
 I'ncident, happening by Chance
 Incisure, a Cut or Gash
 Incitement, Motive, Inducement
 Inclosure, a Place inclosed
 I'ncrement, Increase, Improvement
 Indénture, a Writing indented
 Indigo, or Indico, a blue Stone much used
 Inducement, a Motive
 Indulgence, Fondness, also a Pardon
 I'ndustry, Diligence
 Infancy, Childhood
 Infantry, the Foot Soldiers of an Army
 Infeoffment, a Settlement in Fee
 I'nference, a Conclusion drawn from any thing
 Influence, to sway, to have Power over
 Ingényn, Genius
 Injury, Wrong, Offence
 Innocence, Harmlessness
 Inquiry, a Search
 I'nstrument, a Tool to work with
 Insurance, or Assurance, Security
 Inténdant, a Governor
 I'ntercourse, mutual Correspondence
- I'nterest,

Interest, *Use-Money*, also Power
Interim, *in the mean while*
Interlude, *done between the Acts
of a Play*

Intérment, *a Burial*
Interréign, *the Space between
the Reign of one King and
the other*
Intérstice, *Space between*
Interval, *a Pause or Distance*
Interview, *a Sight of one an-
other*

INTRUDER, *he that intrudes upon
another*
Inventor, *a Contriver*
Irony, *by Way of Derision*
Jubilee, *a Year of Rejoicing*
Judaism, *the Religion of the
Jews*

K.

Kidnapper, *a Person who decoys
young Folks*
Kilderkin, *half a Barret, or a
Measure of 18 Gallons*
Knavery, *deceitful Dealing*

L.

Labyrinth, *a Maze, or intri-
cate Place*
Laity, *the common People*
Larceny, *taking away with a
Design to steal*
Laterán, *one of the Pope's Pa-
laces*
Latinist, *one skilled in Latin*
Latitude, *Breadth*
Laudanum, *a Sleepy Medicine*
Lavender, *an Herb*
Leachery, *Lust*
Legacy, *left by Will*
Legatee, *one who has any Thing
left*
Legion, *a Number of about
6000*
Lenity, *Mildness*
Leprosy, *a dry Scurf*

Léthargy, *Drowsiness*
Levity, *Lightness*
Libertine, *a loose Liver*
Liberty, *Freedom*
Library, *a Place for Books*
Lieutenant, *an Officer*
Ligaments, *small Threads
which tie together the Joints
of the Body*
Litany, *a general Prayer*
Liturgy, *a Form of Prayer*
Logarithms, *artificial Numbers*
Longitude, *Length*
Lottery, *by Chance*
Loyalty, *Fidelity*
Lucifer, *the chief Devil*
Luxury, *Sensuality*

M.

Máckarel, *a Fish well-known*
Meander, *a Master of Intri-
cacy*
Máistrate, *an Officer of Ju-
stice*
Magnitude, *Greatness*
Mahomet, *the Turkish Impostor*
Maintenance, *Support*
Malaga, *a Sort of Wine*
Manacles, *Fetters*
Mandámus, *a Writ*
Manual, *a Pocket-Book*
Mariner, *a Seaman*
Marmalade, *a sweetmeat of
Quinces, &c.*

Marriage, *the Joining of a
Man and Wife*
Martyrdom, *the Death of a
Martyr*

Masquerade, *a Company of Per-
sons dancing in Disguise*
Massacre, *Butcherly Slaughter*
Matricide, *Murder of a Mother*
Medicine, *a physical Remedy*
Medium, *middle, mean State*
Melilot, *an Herb*
Melody, *Harmony*

G 3 Mémory

- Mémory, the Faculty of Rememb'ring
 Mendicant, a beggarly Friar
 Menstruum, a dissolving Liquor
 Merchandise, Goods sold by Merchants
 Mercury, an Heathen God; also Quicksilver
 Merriment, Mirth, Jollity
 Messenger, one who goes of any Errand
 Metaphor, a Simile of borrow'd Speech
 Meteor, a Vapour
 Microcosm, a little World, the Body of Man
 Microscope, a magnifying Glass
 Millener, a Seller of Gloves, Ribbons, &c. &c.
 Million, ten hundred Thousand
 Minion, a Favourite, also a Sort of Canon
 Minister, a Clergyman, Preacher, or an Ambassador
 Miracle, an Effect above the Power of Nature
 Miscreant, an Unbeliever, a Wretch
 Mission, a Sending
 Mittimus, a Warrant
 Mockery, Banter
 Modesty, Sobriety
 Modicum, a little Matter
 Moiety, one Half
 Monarchy, kingly Government
 Monastery, a Place of Monks
 Monitor, an Over-looker in a School
 Monument, a Tomb, Statue, or Pillar
 Moralist, one skilled in Morality
 Motion, Disposition, also a Proposal
 Moveables, Personal Goods
- Móuntebank, a Black Physician
 Mulberry, a Fruit well known
 Multitude, a great Number of People
 Mummary, Romance, Buffoonery
 Murderer, one who kills another
 Muséum, a Study or Library
 Musqueteer, a Soldier who carries a Musket
 Mútiny, Sedition, Revolt
 Myriad, the Number of ten Thousand
 Mystery, a Secret, a Trade or Business
- N.
- Nárrative, a Relation, or Story
 Narrátor, a Relator of Things
 Nátion, a People, also a Country
 Nazarite, one devoted to God by Vow
 Nicety, Exactness
 Novátor, a Changer, an Usurper
 Nóvelty, Newness
 Nuncio, the Pope's Ambassador
 Nunnery, a Place for Nuns
 Nutriment, Nourishment
- O.
- Obelisk, this Mark (+) also a Pyramid
 Obloquy, Evil-Speaking, Re-proach
 Obsequies, Funeral Rites
 Obsérvance, Performance, Respect
 Obstacle, Hindrance
 Occident, the West
 O'cean, the Sea
 Octagon, a Figure of eight Sides
 Octávo, a Book of eight Leaves in a Sheet
 Oculist, one skilled in Eyes
- Officer,

- Officer, *one in Office*
 Opium, *a Sleeping Potion*
 Opponent, *one who opposeth*
 Oracle, *an Answer, or Council*
 Orator, *an Eloquent Person*
 Ordinance, *a Degree, or Statute*
 Organist, *a Player upon the Organ*
 Orient, *the East*
 Orifice, *the Mouth, or Entry*
 Origin, *the first Rise, Stock*
 Pedigree
 Ornament, *Beauty, Finery*
 Ornature, *an Adorning*
 Orthœpy, *the Art of right Pronunciation*
 Overture, *an Opening, a Proposing*
 Oxygen, *a Triangle, having three sharp Angles*
 P.
 Palisades, *small, slight Pales*
 Pannier, *a Sort of a Bread Basket*
 Parable, *a Simile*
 Paradise, *a Place of Pleasure*
 Paradox, *a strange Assertion, or seeming Contradiction*
 Paragraph, *a small Division of a Book*
 Paramour, *a Lover*
 Parasite, *a Flatterer*
 Parcimony, *Sparingness*
 Parentage, *Kindred*
 Parity, *Equality*
 Parricide, *a Murderer of a Parent, a Traitor to his Country*
 Particle, *a small Word, or Part of Matter*
 Partisan, *a Favourite of a Party*
 Parvity, *Littleness*
 Pasturage, *Pasture*
 Patriarch, *a chief Father*
 Patriot, *a publick Benefactor*
 Patronage, *Defence, Protection*
 Paucity, *Fewness, Brevity*
 Peasantry, *the Country People*
 Pedagogue, *an Instructor*
 Pedestal, *the Foot of a Pillar*
 Pedigree, *Descent from a Family*
 Pelican, *a Bird*
 Penalty, *a Fine of Punishment*
 Pendulum, *a Weight hanging to the End of a String, or Wire*
 Pension, *a Salary*
 Pentateuch, *the first five Books in Scripture*
 Pentecost, *Whitsunday*
 Penury, *extream Want*
 Perfidy, *Treachery*
 Period, *a full Stop, or End*
 Perjury, *false Swearin*
 Perquisites, *all Profits above the common Allowance*
 Personage, *an honourable Person*
 Perspective, *an Art which gives Rules for drawing of Objects*
 Perusal, *reading over*
 Pestilence, *the Plague*
 Pickerel, *a young Pike*
 Pigeon, *a Bird well-known*
 Pinnion, *the Wing, or Feather*
 Pinnacle, *the biggest Top*
 Pleurify, *a Disease*
 Poetry, *Verses*
 Policy, *Craft*
 Polity, *Government*
 Polygon, *of many Corners*
 Pomgranate, *a Fruit*
 Popery, *the Popish Religion*
 Populace, *the common People*
 Porphyry, *a curious spotted Marble*
 Portion, *a Lot, or Share*

- Portraiture, a Picture of Representation.
- Potentate, a sovereign Prince.
- Potion, a Medicine.
- Poulterer, one who sells Fowls.
- Preamble, the Beginning, or Introduction.
- Précedent, an Example.
- Precéptor, a Master, or Tutor.
- Précipice, a steep dangerous Place.
- Precontract, a Bargain made afore-hand.
- Preference, Choice.
- Prejudice, Damage, Injury.
- Premium a Reward.
- Presby'ter, a Priest; also a Lay-Elder.
- Préscience, Fore-Knowledge.
- President, a Ruler, or chief Magistrate.
- Principle, the first Cause, a Motive.
- Privilege, an Advantage above others.
- Privity, private Familiarity.
- Probity, Honesty.
- Procédure, a going on.
- Prodigy, an Effect beyond Nature.
- Prógeny, Offspring.
- Prolépsis, a Figure in Rhetorick.
- Prophecy, a Foretelling.
- Proposal, an Offer.
- Proselite, one converted.
- Prostitute, a Whore.
- Providénce, Foresight, a Providing.
- Proviso, a Caution, a Caveat.
- Psalmody, a Singing of Psalms.
- Punishment, Correction.
- Purity, unmixed Honesty.
- Puritans, a Nick-name given to Dissenters.
- Purvéyor, a Provider.
- Pyramid, a tapering Figure, whose Sides are triangular.
- Quadrángle, a Figure of four Sides.
- Quádrature, the Squaring of any Thing.
- Quakerism, the Doctrine of Quakers.
- Quality, Condition, Nature.
- Quandáry, in doubt.
- Quántity, Bigness, Extent, Nature.
- Quarantine, i. e. Forty, a Space of forty Days.
- Quotient, the Number arising of any Division.
- Rámpier, a great Bank of Earth.
- Rarity, a fine, or scarce Thing.
- Ratio, Reason, Relation.
- Ravishment, the Ravishing of a Woman.
- Recital, a Rehearsal.
- Rectangle, a long Square.
- Réctitude, Uprightness.
- Rectory, a spiritual Living.
- Recúsants, Roman Catholics.
- Référence, a Mark of Direction.
- Regency, Government, during the King's Minority, or Absence.
- Regicide, a King-killer.
- Regimen, Government, Rule.
- Region, a Country.
- Register, a Book of Records.
- Rehéarsal, Relation, Report, also a Recital.
- Reluctance, Unwillingness.
- Rémedy, Cure, Help.
- Remittance, Return of Money.
- Rencounter,

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- Rencounter, an unexpected Adventure
Rendezvous, a Place appointed for an Army's Meeting
Renegade, one who renounces his Religion
Repartee, a quick Reply
Repentance, Sorrow
Replevin, a Writ so called
Reprisals, a taking again
Republick, a Commonwealth
Requital, a Reward
Resemblance, a Likeness
Resentment, Displeasure
Residence, Place of Abode
Residue, Remainder
Resistance, a Withstanding
Respondent, he who answers
Retinue, Attendants
Retirement, Privity
Retrenchment, a cutting away
Revenue, yearly Profit
Réverence, Honour, Respect
Revisal, a second Examination
Rhápsody, a confused Collection
Rhetorick, the Art of speaking well
Rheumatism, a Disease
Ribaldry, obscene, or mean Discourse
Ritual, a little Book of Church Ceremonies
Royalty, Kingship
Rudiments, the first Principles
Ruffian, a desperate Villain
Runagate, a rambling Fellow
- S.
- Sacrament, an holy Sign
Sacrilege, Church Robbing
Sadducees, a People that deny the Being of Angels, or Spirits
Salary, Servants Wages
Saltpetre, a Kind of Mineral
- Sanction, a Decree
Sanctity, Holiness
Sanhedrim, the supreme Council of the Jews
Sanity, Health, Soundness
Sapience, Prudence
Sardonyx, a precious Stone
Saturday, the seventh Day of the Week
Satyrift, a Writer of Satyr
Saxifrage, an Herb
Scaramouch, a Posture-Master
Scavenger, a Dirt-gatherer
Schismatick, one guilty of unlawful Separation
Scrivener, one who draws up Writings
Scullion, a Kitchen-Wench
Secrement, the separated Part
Secrecy, Privacy
Secretary, one of any Sect
Section, a Division
Sediment, settling in Dregs
Senator, a Member of Parliament, or Council
Sentiment, Opinion
Sepulchre, a Grave
Serenade, Night-Music, played by a Lover
Sergeant, an Officer
Series, Order, Course
Servitor, a Waiter
Servitude, Slavery
Session, a Meeting of a Council
Settlement, a settled Revenue
Signature, the Signing of a Writing, also Resemblance
Sillabub, Milk mixed with Wine, Beer, &c.
Simony, the Buying and Selling of Church Livings
Skeleton, the Bones of a human Body put together in due Order
Sodomy, Buggery

G 5 Solecism,

- Solecism, a Contradiction in Speech
- Solitude, Retirement
- Sophister, a cavilling Disputer
- Sorcery, Witchcraft
- Sovereign, a Prince
- Species, a Kind, or Sort
- Specimen, an Example
- Spectator, a Looker on
- Spectacle, a publick Sight
- Speculum, a Looking-Glass
- Station, our Place, or Calling
- Strangury, a Disease
- Strappado, a Kind of Punishment
- Stratagem, a subtle Invention
- Suavity, Sweetness, Pleasantness
- Subsidy, a Tax, or Tribute
- Subterfuge, Evasion, Shift
- Suicide, Self-Murder
- Sullenness, Obstinacy, Stubbornness
- Summary, an Abridgment
- Supplement, an Addition
- Supposal, Imagination
- Surplusage, that which is over and above
- Surgery, the Practice of a Surgeon
- Surrogate, a Deputy in the Spiritual Court
- Surveyor, a Measurer of Land
- Survivor, the longest Liver
- Sycophant, a false Accuser, a Flatterer
- Symmetry, Proportion
- Symphony, Harmony
- Synagogue, a Place of Worship with the Jews
- Synopsis, a brief View
- Taffety, a Sort of Silk
- Tapestry, a fine Manufacture for Hangings
- Telescope, a Glass to view distant Objects
- Temperance, Moderation
- Tendency, Aim, Drift, Aptness, Fitness
- Tenement, a Dwelling-House
- Terrier, a Court-Roll, also a Kind of bunting Dog
- Testament, a Will
- Testator, one who makes a Will
- Theatre, a Play-House
- Theorem, a Mathematical Declaration
- Tobacco, an Indian Weed
- Tragedy, a mournful Subject
- Treasury, a Place for Treasure
- Triangle, a Figure, or form Angles
- Tribunal, a Judgment-Seat
- Trinity, the Godhead
- Truncheon, a short Staff
- Turmeric, a Root of an Indian Herb
- Turpentine, a Sort of Oil
- Turpitude, Filtiness
- Tympany, a hard Swelling of the Belly
- Tyranny, cruel Government
- V.
- Vacancy, an empty Space
- Vacuum, a Space void of all Bodies
- Vagabond, an idle wandering Fellow
- Valentine, a Romish Festival
- Vanity, Folly, or Unprofitableness
- Variance, Difference, Separation
- Vassalage, Subjection
- Vatican, the chief Library of Rome
- Vehicle, a Name for that which serves to carry
- Venery, Lustfulness
- Vénison,

- Vénison, the Flesh of a Buck
 Ventricle, the Stomach, or
 Bosom.
 Veriment, in Truth
 Verity, Truth
 Version, a Translation
 Vertigo, a Giddiness
 Vestiges, Traces, Footsteps
 Vicarage, or Vicarige, the
 Living, or Benefice of a Vicar
 Victuals, Food
 Vigilance, Watchfulness
 Villager, an Inhabitant of a
 Village
 Vintager, a Dresser, or Mana-
 ger of Grapes
 Violet, a Flower
 Virágó, a stout Man-like Woman
 Vision, a Revelation
 Umbrélla, a Sort of Skreen, or
 Shade
 Union, Agreement
 Unity, Union
 Universe, the whole World
 Volunteer, one who serves wil-
 lingly
 Votary, one who has devoted
 himself
 Votaress, a female Votary
 Upholdster, or Upholder, a
 Seller of Household Goods
 Urinal, a Glass for Uring
- U'surer, one who lends for Gain
 Uténfil, an Instrument, or Tool
 Utterance, Speech, also the
 Sale of Commodities
 Vulcán, a burning Mountain
- W.
- Wággoner, one who drives a
 Waggon
 Wantonness, Waggishness
 Wapentake, a Division of a
 County
 Warrener, a Keeper of a Warren
 Wearines, Tiresomeness, or a
 being tired
 Wednesday, the fourth Day of
 the Week
 Westminster, a City
 Whitsunday, the seventh Sun-
 day after Easter
 Widower, one that has buried
 his Wife
 Wilderness, a wild uninhabited
 Place
 Wretchednes, Misery
- Y.
- Yéomanry, the common Hus-
 bandmen
- Yesterday, the Day last past
- Z.
- Zábulon, a Dwelling-Place
 Zodiac, a Circle in the Hea-
 vens.

TABLE V.

Noun Adjectives of three Syllables, accented and explained.

Those Words of three Syllables that you cannot find in this Table, look for in Table IV. and VI.

A

- A** Bórtive, *untimely*
Absolute, *unlimited*
Abstergent, *cleansing*
Abstorted, *wrested from*
Abusive, *apt to abuse*
Abundant, *abounding*
Accordant, *agreeable*
Accurate, *exact, curious*
Affable, *courteous*
Affrontive, *abusive*
Alamóde, *fashionable*
Alicant, *uneven*
Alternate, *by Turns*
A'mbient, *encompassing*
Amorous, *apt to fall in Love*
Antient, *old*
Annual, *yearly*
Anxious, *over-thoughtful*
Appárent, *manifest, plain*
Applauding, *commending*
Apposite, *fit*
Aqueous, *waterish*
Arrogant, *proud, assuming*
Astringent, *bounding*
Attentive, *drawing*
Augmented, *enlarged*
Authentick, *of good Authority*
Autumnal, *belonging to Autumn*
or Michaelmas Time

B.

- ## Bárbarous, cruel

*Benumbed, deprived of Feeling
Besieged, encompassed with Sol-
diers.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Bestial, beastly</i> | <i>Boisterous, unruly</i> |
| | <i>C.</i> |
| <i>Cáptical, great, chief</i> | |
| <i>Casual, by Chance</i> | |
| <i>Catholick, universal</i> | |
| <i>Circular, round</i> | |
| <i>Circumspect, watchful, wise</i> | |
| <i>Clamorous, noisy, impertinent</i> | |
| <i>Coéqual, equal to another</i> | |
| <i>Cómical, pleasant, witty</i> | |
| <i>Competent, fit, convenient</i> | |
| <i>Compláisant, obliging, civil</i> | |
| <i>Conceited, proud, affected</i> | |
| <i>Concentrick, having the same
Center</i> | |
| <i>Conclusive, concluding or end-
ing</i> | |
| <i>Conducive, profitable, helpful
or assisting</i> | |
| <i>Confident, bold, also a trusty
Friend</i> | |
| <i>Congruous, convenient, proper</i> | |
| <i>Conjugal, married</i> | |
| <i>Consístent, agreeable to</i> | |
| <i>Continent, chaste</i> | |
| <i>Contingent, that which may,
or may not be</i> | |
| | <i>Cónverfant,</i> |

Cónversant, familiar, also
one fit to discourse

Copious, full, abounding

Corporal, bodily, gross

Corpulent, big-bellied, fat

Corófive, fretting, gnawing

Crédible, worthy of Credit

Credulous, apt to believe

Critical, of nice Judgment,

also censorious

Cúbical, belonging to a Cube

Culpable, blame-worthy

Cumbersome, troublesome

Cursory, hasty, short

D.

Debonnair, courteous, sprightly

Décimal, belonging to Ten

Decisive, deciding, determining

Defective, wanting, imperfect

Définitive, limited, particular

Delicate, dainty, neat

Depéndant, depending

Désolata, uninhabited, lonesome,

ruined

Desperate, resolute, dangerous

Despónding, despairing

Despotick, arbitrary

Déftitate, forsaken

Dexterous, cunning, skilful

Diffident, doubtful

Diffusive, spreading

Discordant, disagreeing, un-

tuneable

Dissolute, loose, wanton

Dissonant, untunable, jarring

Dissuáfive, apt to dissuade

Diurnal, daily

Dócible, teachable

Dogmátical, rash, positive,
absolute

Domestick, belonging to Home

Dónative, belonging to, or by

Way of Gift

Dropstic, subject to the Dropsey

Dubious, doubtful

Duplicate, double

Durable, lasting

E.

Éasterly, towards the East

Eccéntrick, not having the
same Center

E'dible, eatable

Efféctive, which brings to pass

Embossed, raised with Knobs

Emergent, sudden, accidental

Eminent, high, renowned

Emulgent, stroaking

Enormous, out of Rule, enormous

Erratick, wandering

Eternal, of infinite Duration

Evafive, crafty, deceitful

E'vident, clear, plain

Exálted, lifted up, excellent

Ex'cellent, choice, valuable

Excéssive, beyond due Bounds

Exempted, freed from, privi-

leged

Exhausted, emptied, spent

E'xigent, needy, necessitous

Exótick, outlandish

Expensive, chargeable, costly

Explicit, clear, plain, formal

E'quisite, exact, perfect, com-
plete

External, outward

Extrinsic, belonging to the Out-
side

F.

Fábulous, feigned

Faction, sedition

Fallible, that may err

Fantastick, conceited

Feasible, what is likely to be

Feculent, full of Drugs

Federal, belonging to Covenant

Feminine, of the Female Kind

Filial, belonging to a Son

Finical, affected, foppish, fine

Flatulent, windy

Flexible, easy to bend, pliant

Flaminous,

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Fluminous, full of Rivers	Immérged, plunged into
Flustered, disordered in Mind, confused	I'mminent, approaching, ready to come upon us
Fortible, strong, violent	Immódeft, wanton, rude
Fortunate, lucky, successful	Immoral, prophan, unman- nely
Frangible, that which may be broken	Immortal, everlasting
Fraternal, brotherly	Impendent, hanging over Head
Práudulent, crafty, deceitful	Imperfect, unfinished
Frivolous, of no Account, silly	I'mpious, ungodly
Frolicksome, full of Mirth	Implicit, tacitly understood
Fulminent, thundersing	Important, of great Concern
Furious, mad, fierce	Improper, inconvenient, unfit
G.	Imprudent, unwise
Gárrulous, full of Talk	I'mpudent, shameless, saucy
Generous, free, bountiful	Incentive, that which stirs up, or incites
Genial, joyfull, pertaining to Marriage	Incessant, without ceasing
Genuine, natural	Inclusive, comprehending
Gigantic, Giant-like, very large	Incompáct, not close fastened together
Glóbular, round as a Globe	Incomplete, imperfect, not fi- nished
Glorious, famous, full of Glory	Inconstant, uncertain
Glutinous, clammy	Incorréct, faulty, not correct
Gluttonous, greedy, devouring	Incorrupt, untainted
Gorgeous, costly	Increase, not created
Gracious, full of Grace, fa- vourable	Indécent, unbecoming
Gradual, by Degrees	Indented, notched
Guttural, belonging to the Throat	I'ndigent, needy, poor
H.	Indirect, unfair, unhandsome
Hállowed, made holy	Indiscreet, unwise
Hazardous, dangerous	I'ndolent, insensible, careless
Heróic, valiant	Infamous, scandalous
Hídeous, frightful	Infernál, hellish
Horrible, ghastly	Infertile, barren, unfruitful
Humourous, full of odd Conceits	Infinite, boundless, without End
Hyémal, winterly	Infused, poured into, soaked, or steeped
I. and J.	Inherent, abiding
Idolize, to dote upon	Inhumáne, barbarous
Ignóble, base	Innocent, not guilty, also half- witted
Illegal, contrary to Law	Insecúre, not safe
Immatúre, unripe, not come to Perfection	Insipid,

Insipid, tasteless, flat	Másculine, manly
I'nsolent, saucy, proud	Maternal, motherly
Inſolvent, not able to pay	Ménial, belonging to the Household
I'ntegral, whole, entire	Menstrual, monthly
Intérmal, inward	Metálline, of the Nature of Metal
Intestate, dying without Will	Militant, fighting; subject to Trials
Intestine, inward, within	Mimical, apish
I'ntimate, familiar	Mineral, belonging to Mines
Intrépid, fearless, undaunted	Moderate, temperate, sober
Intrinſick, inward, secret	Momentous, of Weight, or Worth
Invalid, weak, not good in Law	Mórbulent, sickly
Invective, railing, reproachful	Moveable, that which may be moved
Jocular, pleasant, merry	Mountainous, full of Mountains
Jovial, merry	Multiform, of many Shapes
Itálick, belonging to Italy	Musical, belonging to Music
Juvenile, youthful	Mutable, subject to change
K.	Mutinous, seditions
Láboursome, troublesome	Mutual, alike on both Sides
Lacónick, brief	Mystical, belonging to Mystery
Lácteal, milky	N.
Lateral, sideways	Náatural, easy, free, unaffected
Laudable, commendable	Nauseous, loathsome
Laxative, loosening	Nebulous, cloudy, also small
Legible, easy to read	Negative, denying
Lenitive, affwaging, healing	Negligent, careless
Limited, bounded	Neighbourly, friendly
Lineal, belonging to a Line	Niggardly, covetous
Literal, according to the Letter	Noctúrnal, nightly
Logical, belonging to Logic	Noxious, hurtful
Lubricous, slippery, uncertain	Numeral, belonging to Number
Ludible, given to play	Numerous, abounding in Number
Luminous, full of Light	Nuptial, pertaining to Marriage
Lunatick, distracted	O.
Lushious, or Lúscious, over sweet, cloying	O'bďurate, hardened, obstinate
M.	Obliging, civil, courteous
Majéstick, noble, stately	O'bđinate, stubborn
Malignant, burlful	Obsoléte, out of Date
Mánifest, clear, plain, evident	Obvióus,
Marginal, belonging to the Margin	
Maritime, belonging to the Sea	
Martial, warlike, valiant	

Obvious, clear, plain	Phrénetick, troubled with Mad-
Ocular, belonging to the Eyes	ness
Odious, hateful	Physical, natural, belonging to
Odorous, sweet smelling	Physick
Offensive, displeasing	Piteous, sad, grievous
C'minous, ill-boding	Plausible, seemingly fair.
Operose, laborious, active	Plenary, full, compleat
Opportune, convenient, sea-	Plenteous, very full, and plen-
sonable	tiful
Opposite, over against, con-	Popular, great, also in Favour
trary	with the common People
Opulent, wealthy	Portable, that may be carried
Orthodox, sound in Faith	Positive, sure, certain
Overplus, over and above	Possible, that may be done, likely
P.	Posthümous, after Death
Pacifick, peaceable	Pótale, drinkable
Pálpable, manifest, clear, evi-	Practical, belonging to Practice
dent	Pragmáтик, over-busy, saucy
Parallel, equally, every where	Precédent, foregoing
alike	Preceptive, belonging to Precept
Parental, belonging to Parents	Prévalent, powerful
Pártial, biassed by a Party or	Previous, going before
Interest	Primary, principal
Passible, indifferent, also that	Primate, antient
may be passed through	Probable, likely to be done
Pastoral, belonging to a Shep-	Prodigal, lavish, vain-glorious
herd	Projected, contrived
Paternal, fatherly	Prolifick, apt to breed, fruitful
Pathetick, moving the Passions	Próminent, jutting out
Pátible, sufferable	Prosperous, fortunate
Patient, enduring	Paerike, childish
Pectoral, belonging to the Breast	Puissant, powerful
Pellúcid, clear, bright	Punctual, nice, exact
Pénitent, sorrowful	Pursuánt, according to, follow-
Perilous, dangerous	ing
Permanent, lasting	Q.
Perplexed, confounded	Quadrántal, belonging to a
Pérsenal, belonging to a Person	Quadrant
Persuasive, apt to persuade	Quadratick, four-square
Pertinent, fit for the Purpose	Quadrupede, four-footed
Pervious, easy to be passed	Quadruple, four-fold
through	Quárrelsome, apt to quarrel
Petulant, saucy	Querulous, apt to complain
Phlegmáтик, troubled with	Quiéscant, at Rest
Pblegm.	Quintuple, five-fold

R.

Rádiant, bright, shining
 Radical, belonging to the Root
 Recumbent, in a lying Posture
 Redundant, over-flowing, exceeding
 Refracted, broken back again
 Refulgent, shining bright
 Régular, according to Rule
 Relative, having relation to
 Renewed, begun afresh
 Renowned, famous
 Réprobate, cast off utterly
 Repugnant, contrary to
 Réquisite, necessary
 Resolute, bold
 Respléndent, shining
 Restrингent, of a binding Nature
 Rétrograde, a going backward
 Reverend, worthy of Honour
 Réversed, turned up-side down
 Righteous, upright, just
 Riotous, lewd, disorderly
 Romántick, idle, fabulous

S.

Sabbátick, belonging to the Sabbath
 Sánative, healing
 Satúrnine, melancholy
 Sávoury, that tastes or relishes well
 Scandalous, disgraceful
 Scholártick, belonging to a Scholar
 Scorbutick, troubled with the Scurvy
 Scrupulous, nice, precise
 Scurrilous, scandalous
 Secular, temporal, worldly
 Sedulous, diligent
 Seizable, that may be seized
 Seminal, belonging to Seed
 Sensible, apprehensive, wily
 Sensitive, that has the Faculty of feeling or perceiving.

Sensual, given to Pleasure
 Seraphick, belonging to Seraphims
 Sérious, sober, grave
 Serpentine, belonging to a Serpent, winding
 Sideral, belonging to the Stars
 Singular, particular
 Sinister, base, dishonest
 Slanderous, abusive
 Solvable, that may be explained
 Soluble, unlodged, dissolved
 Sonorous, sounding
 Specifick, special, particular
 Spécious, fair in Appearance
 Spermátkick, full of Seed
 Sphérical, roundish
 Splenetic, full of Spleen
 Spurious, counterfeit, false
 Strenuous, active, vigorous
 Submissive, bumble
 Succedent, following
 Successive, that which follows or succeeds
 Súmptuous, rich, costly
 Superfine, very fine
 Suspended, put out of Office for a Time

T.

Tácitly, silently
 Tangible, that may be touched
 Temporal, belonging to Time
 Tenable, that may be held
 Tenebrous, full of Darkness
 Terrible, dreadful
 Tertian, every third Day
 Timorous, fearful
 Titular, that bears a Title
 Topical, belonging to a particular Place
 Towardly, obedient
 Tractable, easily managed
 Traitorous, Traitor like
 Transcendent, excellent
 Tránsient, passing away
 Transparent

Transparent, bright, clear	Villainous, base, wicked
Treacherous, vile, base	Vincible, that may be overcome
Tremendous, dreadful	Vindictive, revengeful
Tripartite, divided in three Parts	Violent, boisterous, high, furious
Truplicate, tripled, or three-fold	Viperous, of the Viper Kind
Trivial, of small Concern	Virtuous, endowed with Virtue
Tuberous, full of Bunches or Knots	Virulent, of a venomous Quality
Turbulent, boisterous, disturbing	Visible, that may be seen
Typical belonging to a Figure	Visual, belonging to Sight
Tyrannous, Tyrant-like	Ulcerous, full of Sores
U. & V.	Ultimate, final, utmost
Válient, stout, brave	Unctuous, oily, fat
Various, changeable	Undulate, made like Waves
Vehement, earnestly	Uniform, regular, even
Véndible, saleable	Unweildy, heavy, unactive
Venomous, poisonous	Volatile, airy, light
Venial, pardonable	Voluble, quick of Speech
Venturous, bold, hardy	Urinal, belonging to Urine
Vertical, over-head	W.
Virtuous, inclined to Virtue	Whimsical, full of Fancies
Vicious, wicked, lewd	With red, dried, faded
Vigorous, lively, strong	Wonderful, surprising

T A B L E VI.

Verbs of three Syllables, accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of three Syllables, that you cannot find here, look for in the two last Tables.

A.

A Bándon, to forsake
A'bdcate, to renounce
Abólish, to destroy
A'brogate, to make void
Accouter, to dress, to trim
Acquiésce, to comply with
A'ctuate, to move, to quicken

Aggrándize, to make great
A'gitate, to put in Motion
Amplify, to enlarge
Antedate, to date before the Time
Antiquate, to make void
Appertain, to belong to
A'rbitrare,

- A'bitrate, to give Sentence, to determine
Ascertáin, to assert, to assure
B.
Beleáguer, to besiege
C.
Cálculate, to reckon up
Celebrate, to keep a Feast in Honour of any Person
Certify, to give Notice
Circumcise, to cut off the Fore-skin
Circumscribe, to bound, or limit
Circumvent, to deceive
Circumvést, to cloath round about
Civilizé, to make courteous
Clarify, to cleanse, or make clear
Coalésce, to grow together
Compensate, to make amends
Condescend, to comply with
Consecrate, to devote, to canonicize
Constitute, to appoint, or ordain
Consúmmate, to compleat, to perfect
Contemplate, to meditate
Continue, to abide, to last
Contribute, to give something towards
Cóntrovert, to argue, to dispute
Correspong, to talk together
Cóunterfeit, to dissemble, to imitate
Counterpart, another Part of the same
D.
Decipher, to unfold a Mystery
Décorate, to adorn
Deflower, to ravish
Demerit, to deserve well
Demolish, to pull down
Demonstrate, to shew plainly
Deposit, to trust with another
Déprecate, to pray against
Derogate, to lessen, to disparage
Dignify, to advance, to honour
Disabuse, to undeceive
Disaccord, to disagree
Disallow, to dislike, to discountenance
Dismiss, to make void
Disapprove, to dislike, to blame
Discompose, to trouble, to put out of Humour
Disembark, to go out of the Ship
Disengage, to get off
Diseesteem, not to esteem
Dishónour, to disgrace
Dislocate, to put out of Joint
Disoblige, to displease
Disparage, to speak ill of
Dispeople, to unpeople, to destroy
Dispirit, to discourage
Disposition, disposing
Disquiet, to trouble
Disregárd, to slight
Disrélish, to dislike, or be unwilling to please to the Taste
Dissipate, to disperse, or scatter
Distinguish, to discern between
Distribute, to divide, or share
Disunite, to separate
Dógmatisize, to assert positively one's own Opinion
E.
E'ducate, to nourish, to instruct
Elevate, to lift up, to make cheerful
Embárras, to clog, to hinder
Embellish, to beautify
Empannel, to set down the Names of a Jury
Enamel, to vary with little Spots
Encircle, to encompass about
Encounter,

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Encounter, to fight with
Encumber, to perplex and trouble

Enervate, to weaken the Mind
Enfeeble, to make weak
Engender, to beget, to breed
Enliven, to make brisk or lively
Entangle, to ensnare
Entertain, to receive or encourage

rage
Envenom, to infect with Poison

Environ, to enclose, to compass about

Establish, to make firm, to settle

Execute, to perform, also to put to Death

Exhibit, to produce, or shew

Expedite, to hasten the Matter

Expiate, to atone for

Explicate, to unfold, to explain

Extinguish, to put out, to destroy

Extirpate, to pluck up, to root out

Extricate, to disentangle, to get out

Exundate, to overflow

F. Falsify, to break Promise, to counterfeit

Fascinate, to bewitch

Fluctuate, to flow, also to waver in Opinion

Fortify, to fence, to make strong

Fructify, to bring forth Fruits, to thrive,

G. Génerate, to beget

Gratify, to recompence, to requite

Gurgitate, to swallow down, to devour

H.

Hésitate, to doubt

I.

Illustrate, to explain

Imitate, to do the like

Importune to request, to entreat often

Imprégnant, to get with Child, to make fruitful

Imprison, to put in Prison

Incarnate, to be made Flesh

Incircle, to encompass, to surround

Incommode, to prejudice, to hurt

Incúlcate, to repeat often, to instruct

Incumber, to clog, to hinder

Incurvate, to bow or bend

Indicate, to declare, to shew

Indispóse, to make unfit

Ingénder, to beget, to produce

Inhabit, to dwell in

Inhibit, to forbid

Innovate, to make new

Instigate, to set on, to provoke

Institute, to appoint, to ordain

Intercéde, to entreat for

Intercept, to prevent

Intersere, to clash one wish another

Interject, to cast between

Interline, to write between two Lines

Intermix, to mix with

Interpose, to put in between, to intermingle

Interpret, to explain

Interrupt, to hinder, to stop

Intersect, to cut in two

Intersperse, to scatter or sprinkle

Intervene, to come between

Intimate, to shew

J.

Intitle, to give title to

The Universal Spelling-Book, &c. 141

Intitle, to give a Right to
Introduce, to bring in
Inveigle, to allure, to entice
Inviron, to encompass round
I'nvocate, to call upon
Irritate, to provoke, to stir up
Justify, to clear one's self

L.

Lacerate, to tear in Pieces
Levigate, to make plain or smooth

M.

Mácerate, to make lean, also to soak
Magnify, to cry up, to praise highly
Manacle, to bind or fetter
Mediate, to act in behalf of another
Medicate, to beat, to cure
Meditate, to muse, to think upon
Mention, to take Notice of
Methodize, to put in Order
Miscarry, not to succeed
Misconstrue, to interpret amiss
Mitigate, to pacify, to ease
Modify, to shape, to qualify
Mollify, to make soft
Mortify, to grow dead, to subdue

Multiply, to encrease
Mutilate, to maim, or mangle

N.

Náuseate, to loath, to abhor
Nominate, to appoint
Notify, to make known
Nullify, to make void
Númerate, to count, or number

O. Obligate, to bind, or oblige
Occupy, to possess, or use
Operate, to bring to pass, to work

Páliate, to disguise, to cover
Paraphrase, to express, or explain better

Penetrate, to dive into
Perforate, to pierce through
Perpetrate, to perform, to effect

Persevére, to continue steadfast
Personate, to personate a Person

Petrify, to turn into Stone
Pinion, to pin, or bind fast
Pre-exist, to have a Being before-hand

Prohibit, to forbid
Promulgate, to make publick
Próstitute, to expose to every body

Putrify, to corrupt

Q.

Qualify, to make fit
R.

Rádicate, to take Root
Rarify, to make thin
Ratify, to confirm
Readmit, to receive again
Reass'gn, to assign again
Recognize, to take Knowledge of

Recollect, to call to Mind
Recommend, to commit to one's Favour

Recreate, to divert
Réctify, to correct, to amend
Redouble, to double again
Régulate, to set in Order
Reimbárk, to take Shipping again

Reimburse, to repay
Reinforce, to restore to former State

Relinquish, to forsake, to yield up

Remónstrate,

Remonstrate, to shew by Reason.

Repossess, to possess again.

Represent, to make appear.

Resprimand, to rebuke.

Ruminate, to ponder in Mind.

Salivate, to flux by spitting.

Satiate, to satisfy.

Scarify, to lance a sore.

Separate, to part or divide, also distinct.

Sequester, to put asunder.

Signalize, to distinguish by some brave Action.

Solemnize, to celebrate.

Specify, to mention expressly.

Speculate, to contemplate, or view.

Stigmatize, to brand with Disgrace.

Stipulate, to covenant, to bargain.

Stupify, to make dull or senseless.

Subjugate, to subdue, or bring under the Yoke.

Substitute, to put in the Room of another.

Suffocate, to stifle, or choke.

Superadd, to give over and above.

Supercede, to suspend, to put off.

Superscribe, to write over.

Supervise, to oversee.

Surrender, to yield up.

Surrogate, to depute, to appoint.

Sympathize, to suffer with in Affection.

Tantalize, to mock, baulk, or deceive.

Terminate, to limit, to bound.

Tolerate, to suffer, to bear with.

Transfigure, to change in Shape.

V.

Verify, to prove, to make good.

Verify, to make Veres.

Vilify, to despise, to abuse.

Vindicate, to defend, to justify.

Violate, to break, to transgress.

Vitiate, to corrupt, to deprave.

Undermine, to dig, or make hollow, also to do any Thing against a Person secretly.



T A B L E VII.

Noun Substantives of four Syllables, accented and explained.

A.

Abintestate, an Heir to one dying without a Will.

Abolishment, a destroying.

Aборtion, Miscarriage in Women.

A'ccesary, a Helper, Adviser, or Concealer.

Accomplishment, a Qualification, or fulfilling.

Accurateness, Exactness.

Acidity, Sharpness.

Acknowledgment,

The Universal Spelling-Book, &c. 142

- Acknowledgment, *Confession*
A'cimony, *Tartness*
Addition, *an adding*
Adhesion, *a sticking to*
Admission, *Entrance upon*
Adoléscence, *Youthfulness*
Adóption, *free Choice*
Adversty, *Affliction*
Advertency, *Carefulness*
Advertisment, *Intelligence*
Affidávit, *a Witnessing upon Oath*
Affinity, *Relation*
Al'labaster, *a Sort of fine Marble*
Alacrity, *Chearfulness*
Allegiance, *Obedience*
A'llegory, *a Figure in Rhetoric*
Allúision, *a Likening of one Thing to another*
Ambition, *a Thirst after Greatness*
Analémma, *a Projection of the Sphere*
Analogy, *Proportion*
Analyfis, *Resolution, Unfolding*
Anathema, *a solemn Curse*
Anatomy, *a meat Dissection, or cutting up the Body of a Man or Beast*
Annuity, *a yearly Rent*
Antagonist, *an Opposite or Adversary*
Antipathy, *natural Aversion*
Antiquity, *Anientness*
Anxiety, *Vexation, Trouble in Mind*
Apology, *an Excuse*
Apostacy, *falling from Religion*
Apostrophe, *a Figure in Rhetoric, also a Mark or Comma*
Architécture, *the Art of Building*
Arithmetick, *the Science of Numbers*
Artillery, *Fire-Arms*
Ascension, *an Ascending*
Asperity, *Roughness*
Asperion, *a Slander*
Astrology, *a pretended Art*
Astronomy, *the Science of the heavenly Bodies*
Auditory, *an Assembly of Hearers*
Authority, *Rule, Power*
B.
Bálneary, *a bathing Place*
Barbárians, *rude and barbarous People*
Barometer, *a Weather-Glass*
Battálion, *a Body from 5 to 800 Men*
Benefáctor, *a Giver*
Bénéficence, *Kindness, Liberality*
Benevolence, *Good-Will*
Benignity, *Goodness*
Bisection, *a cutting in two*
Bréviary, *a Mass-Book*
Británnia, *Great-Britain*
Brutality, *Beastliness*
Búrgomaster, *a chief Magistrate*
C.
Calamity, *Misfortune*
Calidity, *Heat*
Callofity, *Hardness of Skin*
Camelion, *a Creature which lives by Air*
Captivity, *Slavery*
Carnality, *Flebliness*
Carnation, *a Flebo-Colour*
Cásualty, *happening by Chance*
Celéritiy, *Swiftness*
Célibacy, *single Life*
Centurion, *one over an hundred Soldiers*
Céremony, *Formality*
Certíficate, *a written Testimony*
Cessation, *a Ceasing*
Chronology, *History of Time*
Circumference,

- Circumference, the Circuit, or
Compass
- Citation, a Summons, or Quoting
- Civility, courtesy
- Coaction, Compulsion
- Coadjutor, a Fellow-helper
- Coalescence, cleaving to, or
united
- Cognition, a Knowing, or
Judging
- Coherency, Agreement
- Cohesion, a Sticking together
- Coition, carnal Copulation
- Collation, an Entertainment
- Collection, a gathering together
- Collegiate, a Fellow Student
- Collision, a Dashing of Bodies
together
- Collusion, Deceit
- Combustion, an Uproar
- Comedian, a Stage-Player
- Commentary, an Interpretation
- Commissary, a Church-Officer
- Commission, a Power given to
a Person
- Commodity, Goods
- Commonalty, the common Peo-
ple
- Commotion, a Disturbance
- Communicant, a Partaker of
the Lord's Supper
- Community, Partnership, also
a Society
- Compendium, an Abridgment
- Competency, Conveniency, Suf-
ficiency
- Complacency, Delight in, or
being pleased with
- Complexion, the State of the
Body
- Completion, a fulfilling
- Compression, a pressing toge-
ther
- Compulsion, Constraint
- Compunction, Remorse
- Concavity, Inside Hollowness
- Conception, Apprehension, also
conceiving a Child
- Concession, a granting or yield-
ing
- Concinity, Aptness
- Conclusion, the End of a Sub-
ject or Discourse
- Concoction, a Boiling, also a
Digestion
- Concupisence, Lust
- Condensit, Thickness
- Conformity, a Compliance
- Congruity, Agreeableness
- Conjunction, the same as
- Connexion, also Union
- Consecutary, a Consequence
- Conservator, a Keeper or De-
fender
- Confistory, a Spiritual Court,
a Meeting of the Clergy
- Contagion, Infection
- Contention, Strife
- Contingency, Accidentalness
- Contraction, a Drawing to-
gether
- Contrition, unfeigned Sorrow
- Contumacy, Stubbornness
- Contumely, Reproach
- Contusion, a Bruise
- Convention, an Assembly
- Convexity, the Outside of a
Globe
- Corollary, a Consequence
- Corpulency, Grossness of Body
- Correspondent, a familiar
Friend
- Corrofion, a Gnawing, or Fret-
ting
- Credentials, Letters of Credit
- Credulity, Readiness to believe
- Criterion, that whereby we
judge of any thing

D.

D.

Damnation, the Punishment of Hell
Debauchery, Lewdness
Deception, a Deceiving
Decision, a Determining
Declension, a Decaying
Declinator, a Mathematical Instrument
Declivity, Steepness
Decoction, a Seething
Decurcion, a running down
Decussion, a shaking down
Deduction, a taking from
Defluction, a flowing down
Deformity, Ugliness
Dejection, a casting down
Délicacy, Niceness, Tenderness
Democracy, Government by the common People
Demoniac, one possessed by a Devil
Depression, a pressing down
Derision, a Mocking
Descension, a Descending
Desertion, a forsaking
Desperado, a desperate Fellow
Despondency, a Despairing
Detorsion, a bending awry
Detrusion, a thrusting down
Dexterity, Readiness, Skill
Diagonal, a Line drawn from Angle to Angle
Diameter, a Line drawn thro' the Center
Digestion, the wasting of Food upon the Stomach
Dimension, the just Measure
Directory, which directs
Discomfiture, Overthrow
Discretion, Wisdom
Discussion, an Examination
Dishabille, an Undress
Disjunction, a disjoining
Dillyalty, Unfaithfulness

Dismission, a sending away
Dispansion, a spreading abroad
Disparity, Difference, Unlikeness
Dispersion, a spreading, &c.
Dissection, a cutting in Pieces
Dissention, Strife
Dissuasion, a persuading against
Disunion, Division
Diversity, Variety
Docility, Teachableness
Donation, a Grant
Doxology, a divine Hymn
Duration, Continuance

E.

Ebriety, Drunkenness
Edition, the Publication of a Book
Efficacy, Force, Virtue
Effigies, Image, Likeness
Effusion, a pouring out
Ejection, a casting out
Emergency, suddenly happening.
E'minence, Excellency
Emissary, a Spy
Emotion, a moving, or stirring to
Empyréum, the highest Heaven
Encómium, the Commendation of a Person
Enormity, Heinousness
Enthusiast, one who fancies himself inspired
Ephemeris, a Book of the Planets Motion
Epicurism, Gluttony
Epiphany, the twelfth Day after Christmas
Epitome, an Abstract, or one Account
Equality, Likeness
Equation, a making equal
Erection, a raising upright
Eruption, a breaking forth

H

Escutcheon.

Escútcheon, *a Coat of Arms*
 Evasion, *a Shift or Escape*
 Eviction, *a Convincing*
 Exaction, *an unreasonable Demand*
 Excellency, *a Title of Honour*
 Exclúsion, *a Shutting out*
 Excursion, *an Invasion, Diggession*
 Exécutor, *one who executes a Person's Will*
 Exemption, *a Privilege*
 Exigency, *Need*
 Expansion, *a spreading abroad*
 Extension, *a thrusting out*
 Extension, *a stretching out*
 Extinction, *a putting out*
 Extortion, *unlawful Gain*
 Extraction, *a drawing out*
 Extrusion, *a driving out*

F.

Facility, *Easiness*
 Fébruary, *the second Month*
 Fecundity, *Fruitfulness*
 Felicity, *Happiness*
 Feracity, *Fruitfulness*
 Ferocity, *Fierceness*
 Fertility, *Plentifulness*
 Fidelity, *Faithfulness*
 Fixation, *a Fixing*
 Flátulency, *Windiness*
 Fluídity, *a Flowing*
 Formality, *Ceremony*
 Formation, *a Fashioning*
 Foundation, *the lowest Part*
 Fragility, *Brittleness*
 Fraternity, *Brotherhood*
 Fraúdulency, *Deceitfulness*
 Frigidity, *Coldness, Impotency*
 Frugality, *Thriftiness*
 Fruition, *Enjoyment*
 Frustration, *a Disappointing*
 Fumiduity, *Smoakiness*

Furácity, *Thievishness*
 Futurity, *the Time to come*
 G.

Garrúlity, *Talkativeness*
 Gelidity, *Frostiness*
 Gentility, *good Breeding*
 Geography, *a Description of the Earth*
 Geometry, *the measuring of Line and Figures*
 Gibbosity, *a bunching out*
 Gilliflower, *a July Flower*
 Gladiator, *a Sword-player or Fencer*
 Gradation, *a going Step by Step*
 Grammarian, *a Teacher of Grammar*
 Gratuity, *a Reward*
 Gustation, *a Tasting*
 Gyration, *a turning round*

H.

Háberdasher, *a Seller of small Wares*
 Habiliment, *Attire or Cloathing*

Hilarity, *Chearfulness*
 Homology, *Proportion, Likeness*
 Hostility, *Enmity*
 Humanity, *Courtesy*
 Humidity, *Moisture*
 Humility, *Humbleness*
 Hypérbole, *an Expression beyond the Truth*

Hypocrify, *Deceit*
 Hypothesis, *a Supposition*
 I. and J.

Jactátion, *a vain Boasting*
 Ichnography, *a Plan or Plat-form*
 Identity, *Sameness*
 Idiotism, *Simplicity, also Propriety of Speech*
 Idólatry, *Idol-Worship*
 Igñominy, *Dishonour, Shame*
 Illation,

Illation, <i>an Inference</i>	L.
Illusion, <i>a Mocking, a Sham or Cheat</i>	Laxation, <i>a Loosening</i>
Inmensity, <i>Boundlessness</i>	Legality, <i>Lawfulness</i>
Immodesty, <i>Wantonness</i>	Legerdemain, <i>Slight of Hand</i>
Immunity, <i>Freedom</i>	Legislator, <i>a Lawgiver</i>
Imparity, <i>Inequality</i>	Licentiate, <i>one who has a Licence</i>
Impediment, <i>Hinderance</i>	Limpidity, <i>Clearness</i>
Impiety, <i>Ungodliness</i>	Lineament, <i>Proportion, Feature</i>
Impotency, <i>Weakness</i>	Literature, <i>Learning</i>
Impræssion, <i>a Stamp</i>	Locality, <i>the Being of a Thing in a Place</i>
Improbity, <i>Dishonesty</i>	Logician, <i>one who reasons well</i>
Impunity, <i>Freedom from Punishment</i>	Longevity, <i>long Life</i>
Inadver्तence, <i>Heedlessness</i>	Lubricity, <i>Slipperiness</i>
Inanity, <i>Emptiness</i>	M.
Incision, <i>a Gash</i>	Magician, <i>a Conjuror</i>
Incursion, <i>an Inroad of Soldiers into a Country</i>	Máistracy, <i>the Office of a Ruler</i>
Indignity, <i>an Affront</i>	Malignancy, <i>Il-nature</i> .
Induction, <i>a leading into</i>	Manifésto, <i>a Declaration</i>
Ineptitude, <i>Unaptness</i>	Mathematics, <i>the Science of Numbers, and Magnitude</i>
Inferiors, <i>Persons of a lower Rank</i>	Matrimony, <i>Marriage</i>
Infinity, <i>Endlessness</i>	Matúrity, <i>Ripeness of Fruit, or Years</i>
Infirmary, <i>an House for the Sick</i>	Máyoralty, <i>the Office of a Mayor</i>
Infirmity, <i>Weakness</i>	Mediator, <i>an Intercessor</i>
Infusion, <i>a pouring in</i>	Memorial, <i>that which serves to bring to Remembrance</i>
Ingratitude, <i>Unthankfulness</i>	Meridian, <i>the Point, or Circle</i>
Ingredient, <i>one of the Simples which compound a Medicine</i>	Misdeméanour, <i>an Offence</i>
Injection, <i>a casting in</i>	Mónastry, <i>a College of Monks</i>
Injunction, <i>a Command</i>	Monition, <i>a Warning</i>
Inquietude, <i>Restlessness</i>	Morality, <i>belonging to good Life</i>
Inscription, <i>a written Title</i>	Mundanity, <i>Worldlings</i>
Insertion, <i>a putting in</i>	Mutation, <i>a Changing</i>
Inspection, <i>Insight</i>	N.
Integrity, <i>Honesty</i>	Narration, <i>a Relation of any Thing</i>
Intention, <i>Design</i>	Nativity, <i>Birth</i>
Intrusion, <i>a thrusting one's Self into Company</i>	Náaturalist, <i>one skilled in natural Causes</i>
Inversion, <i>a turning inside out</i>	Nécromancy,

- Nécromancy, *Conjuring*
 Negation, *a Denying*
 Nervosity, *finewy*
 Neutrality, *a being of neither Side, Indifference*
 Nicitation, *a winking with the Eye*
 Nobility, *Nobleness of Birth*
 Nonentity, *a Thing not in being*
 Nonresidence, *not living continually at a Place, Absence*
 Nutrition, *nourishing*
- O.
- Objéction, *a Replying against*
 Oblation, *an Offering*
 Obliquity, *Crookedness*
 Oblivion, *Forgetfulness*
 Obscenity, *unclean Speech or Action*
 Obscurity, *Darkness, Difficulty*
 Obstinacy, *Stubborness*
 Obstruction, *Stoppage or Hindrance*
 Oeconomy, *Family Government*
 Optation, *a Desiring*
 Oration, *a public Speech*
 O'ratory, *the Art of fine speaking, Eloquence*
 Original, *the first Beginning*
 Orthography, *true Writing*
- P.
- Págeantry, *Pomp, Show*
 Paneg'ryick, *an Oration in Praise of*
 Párliment, *the chief Assembly of the Nation*
 Parfimony, *Sparingness*
 Partition, *a Division*
 Pátrimony, *an Inheritance*
 Pavílion, *a Tent of State*
 Peninsula, *an half Island*
 Penultima, *the last Syllable save*
- Percússion, *a Knocking or Striking*
 Perdition, *utter Ruin*
 Périphery, *the Circumference of a Circle*
 Perpléxity, *Doubtfulness, Disturbance*
 Persevérandce, *Constancy*
 Persuasion, *a persuading, Opinion*
 Pértinency, *Obstinacy*
 Pervérision, *a seducing or turning from*
 Petition, *a Request*
 Phænomena, *Signs in the Heavens*
 Philology, *the Study of Words*
 Philosophy, *the Knowledge of natural and moral Things*
 Phlebotomy, *Blood-letting*
 Physician, *a Doctor of Physic*
 Plantation, *a Settlement of People in another Country*
 Plurality, *more than one*
 Poétaster, *a sorry Poet*
 Pollútion, *Uncleanness*
 Poligamy, *having more than one Wife*
 Position, *Place, or Situation*
 Precaution, *Forewarning*
 Precession, *going before*
 Prédecessor, *one who was in Place before*
 Prediction, *foretelling*
 Preheminence, *above in Quality, Advantage*
 Prerogative, *a peculiar Authority or Preheminence*
 Presbytery, *Eldership*
 Presumption, *Boldness*
 Pretension, *Claim*
 Prevention, *Hindrance*
 Priority, *a being first in Order*
 Privation, *a Depriving*
- Probátion,

The Universal Spelling-Book, &c. 149.

- | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| P | Probation, Proof, Trial
Procession, a solemn March
with the Hosts
Proclivity, Aptness, or Inclina-
tion to a Thing
Procurator, a Factor, or Soli-
citor
Production, a bringing forth
Profession, a Calling, or Trade
Proficient, one who makes a
Progress in any Art, &c.
Progression, a going forward
Prolivity, Tediumness
Promontory, a rising Ground
Premotion, Preferment
Propensity, Inclination of Mind
Propinquity, Nearness
Proportion, Agreement
Proprietor, one who has a Pro-
perty in any Thing
Propriety, Right, also Proper-
ties of Speech
Prosperity, Success, Happiness
Protection, Defence
Protestantism, the Religion of
Protestants
Protuberance, a swelling out
Provision, Food, also a Provid-
ing
Proximity, Nearness
Pulsion, the Beating of the
Pulse
Punctilio, a Trifle
Purgation, a Cleansing
Purgatory, an imaginary Place
for the Dead | R | Redemption, a Ransoming, or
Delivering
Reduction, a Reducing
Refection, a Refreshment
Reflection, a beating back, also
Meditation, Reproach
Refraction, a breaking back
again, also weakening
Regulator, one who directs
Rejection, a casting off
Reimbursement, a paying back
Relation, Respect, Kindred,
also a Rehearsal
Religion, the Worship of a God
Remission, Forgiveness
Residual, Remainder
Restriction, Restraint
Resumption, a Resuming
Retention, a Retaining
Retortion, the Returning of an
Argument
Reversion, a Returning, also
Right of Inheritance
Reunion, uniting again
Rogation, an asking
Rotation, a turning round as
a Wheel
Rotundity, Roundness
Rusticity, Clownishness | S . | Sagacity, Sharpness of Wit
Sanctimony, Holiness
Satiety, Fulness
Scrutation, a Searching
Seclusion, a shutting out
Secretion, a Separating, also a
Hiding
Secretary, a Writer
Security, Safety
Seduction, a Misleading
Semicircle, an half Circle
Seminary, a Nursery
Sensation, a perceiving by Sense
Septentrio, the North | S. | Seraglie, |
| Q | Quaternon, the number Four
Quotation, a Quoting | R. | Rapidity, Swiftness
Reality, the Truth of the Mat-
ter
Receptacle, a Store-House
Reddition, a Restoring again | | | | |

Q.

Quaternions, the number Four
Quotation, a Quoting

R.

Rapidity, *Swiftness*
Reality, *the Truth of the Mat-
ter*
Receptacle, *a Store-House*
Reddition, *a Restoring again*

Seráglie, (pronounced Seralio) <i>a Place for Concubines</i>	Superstrúcture, <i>the upper Part of a Building</i>
Servility, <i>the Condition of Slaves</i>	Supervisor, <i>a Surveyor</i>
Severity, <i>Strictness</i>	Suppression, <i>a putting a Stop to</i>
Similitude, <i>Likeness</i>	Supremacy, <i>chief Authority</i>
Simplicity, <i>Plainness, Honesty, or Foolishness</i>	Suspension, <i>a ceasing for a while</i>
Sincerity, <i>Uprightness</i>	T.
Sobriety, <i>Moderation, prudent Carriage</i>	Tardiloquy, <i>Slowness of Speech</i>
Society, <i>Company, Conversa- tion</i>	Tautology, <i>repeating over again</i>
Solemnity, <i>a solemn Action, yearly Pomp</i>	Taxation, <i>a laying on of Taxes</i>
Solidity, <i>Firmness, Soundness of Judgment</i>	Temerity, <i>Rashness</i>
Soliloquy, <i>a sort of talking to one's self</i>	Témpérature, <i>Mixture, Dis- position</i>
Solution, <i>a loosening, also re- solving a Question</i>	Temptátion, <i>Enticement</i>
Sovereignty, <i>supreme Power</i>	Tenuity, <i>Smallness</i>
Stability, <i>Firmness, Continuance</i>	Térritory, <i>a Compas of Land subject to a State, &c.</i>
Státioner, <i>a Seller of Paper, Books, &c.</i>	Theodolite, <i>an Instrument for surveying of Land</i>
Statuary, <i>a Carver of Images</i>	Theology, <i>Divinity</i>
Sterility, <i>Barrenness</i>	Timidity, <i>Fearfulness</i>
Stolidity, <i>Foolishness</i>	Tradition, <i>delivering down from one to another</i>
Stupidity, <i>Dulness</i>	Traduction, <i>a Translating, also Defaming</i>
Subduction, <i>a taking from</i>	Tragédian, <i>a Writer of Tra- gedy</i>
Subjection, <i>a being under De- pendance</i>	Tranquility, <i>Quietness of Mind</i>
Sublimity, <i>Leftiness, Height</i>	Transfaction, <i>a Dispatching of Business</i>
Submerion, <i>a plunging under Water</i>	Transcription, <i>transcribing, writing over again</i>
Submission, <i>a yielding to</i>	Transfusion, <i>a pouring out</i>
Subscription, <i>a signing, also a subscribing to</i>	Transgression, <i>a going beyond Bounds</i>
Subtraction, <i>a taking one Num- ber from another</i>	Transition, <i>a passing from one to another</i>
Subversion, <i>Ruin, Destruction</i>	Translation, <i>a Removing</i>
Succession, <i>a coming after</i>	Trapezium, <i>a four sided Fi- gure, having unequal Angles</i>
Sudation, <i>a Sweating</i>	Tributary, <i>one that pays Tri- bute</i>
Suggestion, <i>a putting in Mind</i>	Trisyllable, <i>a Word of three Syllables</i>
Supercárgo, <i>the Officer of a Ship</i>	Tuition,

Tuition, Care of Education
Tumidity, a Swelling
V. & U.
VAcation, a being at Leisure
Vacuity, Emptiness
Validity, Strength, Power,
Force
Ubiquity, a being in all Places
at the same Time
Vegetables, Plants, Herbs, &c.
Velocity, Swiftness
Vendition, a selling
Veracity, a speaking Truth
Vermilion, a fine red Colour
Vérsifier, a Maker of Verses

Vertuoso, an ingenious Person
Viaticum, Provisions for a
Journey, also, a Popish Sac-
rament for the Sick
Vibration, a beating or shaking
Vicinity, Neighbourhood
Vicissitude, Change of Things
Virginity, the Condition of a
Virgin
Vivacity, Liveliness
Vocation, a Calling, Employ
Volition, the Act of Willing
Urbanity, Civility, good Breeding
Utility, Profit, Usefulness

T A B L E VIII.

Noun Adjectives of four Syllables, accented and explained.

Abstémious, sober, temperate
Accessible, approachable, or
that may be come at
Accidental, by Chance
Accountable, answering for
Adorable, worthy of Honour
Adventual, coming by Chance
Adumbrated, shadowed
Æthereal, belonging to the
Heavens
Affirmative, positive
Alternative, done by Turns
Ambassador, a Person sent by
a Prince
Ambiguous, doubtful
A'miable, lovely
Amicable, friendly

Amphibious, that lives upon
Land and in Water
Anomalous, irregular
Anonymous, without Name
Antecedent, going before
Antiquated, grown out of
Date
Aperient, of an opening Quality
Applicable, that may be ap-
plied
Arbitrary, absolute, free
Armorial, belonging to an Ar-
mory
Articulate, distinct
Assiduous, diligent
Audacious, bold, daring
Auricular, belonging to the Ear
H 4 Auspicious,

Auspicious, happy, prosperous

B.

Beatifick, belonging to the
Blessed

Beleaguered, besieged

Bituminous, clammy

Botanical, belonging to Herbs

C.

Cadáverous, belonging to a
Carcas;

Canonical, according to the
Canons of the Church

Capacious, large

Cápillary, Hair-like, small

Caprícious, bounoursome

Carnivorous, Flesh-devouring

Chimerical, imaginary

Circumjácent, lying round a-
bout

Circumvagant, wandering a-
bout

Coercible, that may be re-
strained

Coeternal, equal in Eternity

Coexistent, having a Being
the same Time

Cogitative, thoughtful

Coincident, happening toge-
ther, exactly agreeing

Collateral, not direct, sideways

Combustible, apt to take Fire

Commodious, fit, or conveni-
ent

Comparative, capable of Com-
parison

Compatible, that agrees with
another

Compendious, very brief

Cómpliated, folded together

Comprehensive, full

Conspicuous, manifest, easy
to be seen

Contiguous, that touches, or
is near

Convertible, changeable

Corpóreal, of a bodily Sub-
stance

Cursorily, slightly

Customary, common

Cylindrical, like a Cylinder

D.

Decénrial, of ten Years

Declarative, which serves to
declare

Deducible, that may be in-
ferred

Defensible, that may be de-
fended

Deficient, wanting

Definitive, decisive, positive

Delectable, delightful

Deliberate, prudent, advised

Delicious, pleasant to the Taste

Delirious, light-headed

Deposited, laid down, or trus-
ted with

Determinate, positive

Detestable, vile, to be hated

Dilatory, full of Delays

Disaffected, discontented with

Distributive, which serves to
distribute

Dissoluble, which may be dis-
solved

Divisible, that may be divided

Dogmatical, positive

E.

Efféminiate, womanish

Efficient, causing, accomplishing

Egregious, singular, rare, great

Elaborate, done with Exact-
ness, and Pains

Elliptical, belonging to an Oval

Episcopal, belonging to a Bi-
shop

Equitable, just, right

Equívocal, of doubtful Signi-
fication

Equivalent, of equal Worth

Erroneous, full of Error

Essential,

Essential, necessary	I'mitable, which may be imitated
Excorable, hateful, accursed	Immōderate, excessive
Exorbitant, extravagant	Immutable, unchangeable
Expedient, necessary	Impartial, just, equal
Extempore, on a sudden, without Study	Impassable, not to be passed
Exuberant, abounding	Impatient, hasty
F.	Impenitent, wilful, hardening in Sin, not repenting
Facétious, pleasant, witty	Impérial, belonging to an Empire
Fallacious, deceitful	Imperious, haughty, proud
Familiar, free, usual, also a Spirit	Impertinent, silly, troublesome
Fictitious, feigned, counterfeited	Impetuous, violent
Fiducial, trusty, sure	Implacable, not to be appeased
Figurative, spoken by Figures	Importunate, troublesome
Foliated, leaved	Impregnable, not to be taken by Force
Formidable, dreadful	Improbable, unlikely
Fortuitous, accidental	Improvident, careless, forgetful to provide
Fundamental, principal, also belonging to a Foundation	Inaffable, not courteous
G.	Inanimate, without Life
Générated, begotten, produced	Incestuous, guilty of Incest
Granivorous, feeding on Grain	Incognito, unknown
H.	Incohérent, not agreeing, or sticking together
Habitable, that may be dwelt in	Incómpetent, incapable
Habitual, customary	Incongruous, unfit
Harmonious, agreeable	Inconsistent, not suiting
Heretical, not found in the true Faith	Incóntinent, unchaste
Hétérodox, differing from the general Opinion	Incredible, beyond Belief
Hexámeter, consisting of Six	Incredulous, hard of Belief
Historical, belonging to History	Inculpable, unblameable
Hónorary, belonging to Honour	Indefinite, unlimited
Horizontál, level, or belonging to the Horizon	Indelible, apt to be blotted out
Hóspitable, friendly	Indépendent, absolute, not depending upon
Hydrópical, troubled with a Dropsey	Indocible, dull, blockish, not teachable
I. & J.	Indurable, that may be endured
Illáberal, niggardly	Ineffable, unspeakable
Iliterate, unlearned	Infallible, that cannot err
Illustrious, noble, renowned	Infectious, apt to infect

Inflexible, not to be bended, or persuaded

Ingeminate, to increase much

Ingenious, full of Wit

Ingenuous, free, sincere

Inglorious, dishonourable

Initial, the first of all

Injurious, hurtful

Inoffensive, harmless

Inordinate, immoderate

Insatiate, unsatisfied

Insidious, treacherous

Intelligent, understanding

Intemperate, immoderate

Interdicted, forbidden

Intermural, between two Walls

Intractable, ungovernable

Invidious, envious

Invincible, not to be overcome

Ironical, spoke contrary, by Way of Scorn

Irresolute, unresolv'd, uncertain what to do

Irreverent, unmannerly

Judicious, wise, discreet

L.

Labórious, painful

Lascivious, wanton, lustful

Legitimate, born in Wedlock

Libidinous, lustful

Licentious, lewd, disorderly

Litigious, quarrelsome

Loquacious, full of Talk

Luxuriant, wanton, abounding

M.

Magnánimous, courageous, brave

Magnificent, stately

Malevolent, full of Hatred

Malicious, spiteful

Málleable, that may be hammered out

Máterial, of Concern, or Moment

Mechanical, mean, pitiful, also belonging to Handicraft

Méditative, thoughtful

Melancholy, sad, pensive

Mercenary, greedy of Gain

Methódical, agreeable to Method

Military, warlike

Miniature, in Small

Miscellany, of divers Matters

Multiferous, bearing many Sorts

Munificent, bounteous

N.

Náavigable, where a Ship may pass

Necéssitous, needy

Noctivagant, Night-wandering

Notorious, publickly known

Numerical, particular, individual

O.

Obédient, submissive

Obnóxious, subject to Punishment

Obsequious, dutiful

Occidéntal, Western

Octángular, having eight Angles

Officious, obliging

Omnipotent, all-powerful

Omniprésent, every-where present

Omniscient, all-knowing

Orbicolar, roundish

O'rdinary, common

Oriental, Eastern

Outrágious, fierce, violent

P.

Pálatable, pleasant to the Taste

Parochial, of a Parish

Particular, proper, peculiar

Parturient, ready to bring forth

Peculiar, particular, singular

Pénétrable, that may be pierc'd

Penúrious,

Penurious, niggardly, covetous	Refractory, unruly, headstrong
Perennial, lasting	Regality, Royalness
Péremptory, absolute, positive	Regenerate, born again
Perfidious, false, treacherous	Remarkable, worthy of Note
Perfunctory, slightly	Réputable, of good Repute
Pernicious, hurtful	Responsible, able, answerable
Perpetual, everlasting	Restorative, of a strengthening Nature
Perpicuous, clear, plain	Revocable, that may be repealed
Poetical, belonging to Poetry	Rhetorical, eloquent
Political, belonging to Government, also prudent	S.
Polemical, belonging to Controversy	Sacramental, belonging to the Sacrament
Pontificate, Pope-like	Salacious, lustful
Posterior, latter	Salubrious, healthful
Potential, powerful	Satirical, sharp, severe
Practicable, that may be practised	Schismatical, guilty of Separation
Precarious, uncertain	Seasónable, done in Season, convenient
Precipitate, over-hasty	Sedentary, given to much sitting
Predominate, ruling over	Seditious, factious
Pre-existent, having a Being before	Sententious, full of pithy Sentences
Préferable, that is to be preferred before another	Séparable, that may be separated
Preparative, which serves to prepare	Septennial, of seven Years
Preposterous, done the wrong Way, topsyturvy	Sexennial, of six Years
Prodigious, wonderful	Siderial, starry
Promiscuous, confused, mixed together	Significant, clear, expressive
Prophetical, belonging to a Prophet	Sociable, friendly
Propitious, favourable	Solitary, lonesome
Provincial, of a Province	Solicitous, full of Care
Prudential, wise	Sophistical, captious, deceitful
Q.	Spiritual, without Matter, also Divine
Quadrúpedal, four-footed	Spontaneous, free, voluntary
Quoditian, daily	Subordinate, inferior
R.	Subservient, helpful
Rapacious, ravenous	Substantial, solid, wealthy, real
Rational, reasonable	Sudorifick, causing Sweat
Rebellious, disobedient	Sufficient, enough, capable
Reciprocal, mutual	Sulphurous, full of Brimstone
	Superior, uppermost, chief Susceptible,

Susceptible, capable of any Impression

Vegetative, belonging to Vegetables

Suspicious, distrustful

Venerable, worthy of Reverence

Sybolical, of the Nature of a Sign

Vénereal, lusful

Sympathetick, pertaining to Sympathy

Vernacular, natural

Synonimous, of the same Signification

Vertigenous, giddy

T.

Tempéstuous, stormy

Unanimous, of one Mind

Témportary, for a Time

Univéral, general

Tenacious, holding fast, covetous

Unívocal, of one Voice

Terrestrial, earthly

Unscriptural, not according to Scripture

Theatrical, belonging to a Stage

Untenable, not to be held by a Tenant

Tólerable, that may be endured

Voluntary, free

Transfigured, changed

Voluptuous, given to Pleasures

Triangular, belonging to, or in Form of a Triangle

Voracious, greedy

Triennial, of three Years

Vulnerable, that may be wounded

Tumultuous, riotous

Uxórious, over fond of his Wife

Tyrannical, acting like a Tyrant

W.

V. & U.

Wárrantable, justifiable

Váluable, of Price
Variable, changeable

Wonderfully, surprizingly

T A B L E IX.

Verbs of four Syllables, accented and explained.

N. B. Those Words of four Syllables, that you cannot find here, look for in the two last Tables.

A Bbréviate, to make short
Abominate, to hate, abhor

Adúlterate, to forge, or corrupt
A'tienate, to estrange from

Accelerate, to quicken, to put forward

Alléviate, to ease, to asswage
A'nnihilate, to bring to nothing

Administer, to aid, to dispense or give to

Anticipate, to prevent, to do any thing before the Time
Apprópriate,

egs-
bus
an
g to
by a
fures
ound-
his
63
find
rrupt
age
thing
to do
iate,

Round Hand

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.

a b c d e f g h i j k l l l m n o p p
— q r s t u v w x y z. —

He that hates Learning is a Fool.
He that swims in Sin will
Sink in Sorrow.

Text

Trust not thine Heart.

Small

Remember to keep such Company as you
may improve, or that may improve you;
and if you cannot make them nor they
do not make you better, then leave them
for fear they should make you worse.

Form of a Receipt.

Rec'd Jan²⁹th 1756 of Daniel Robinson Esq.
eighty Pounds, nine Shillings and ten Pence
in full. Abr^m Trusty?

Roman Print.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ

A a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o
p q r f s t u v w x y z .

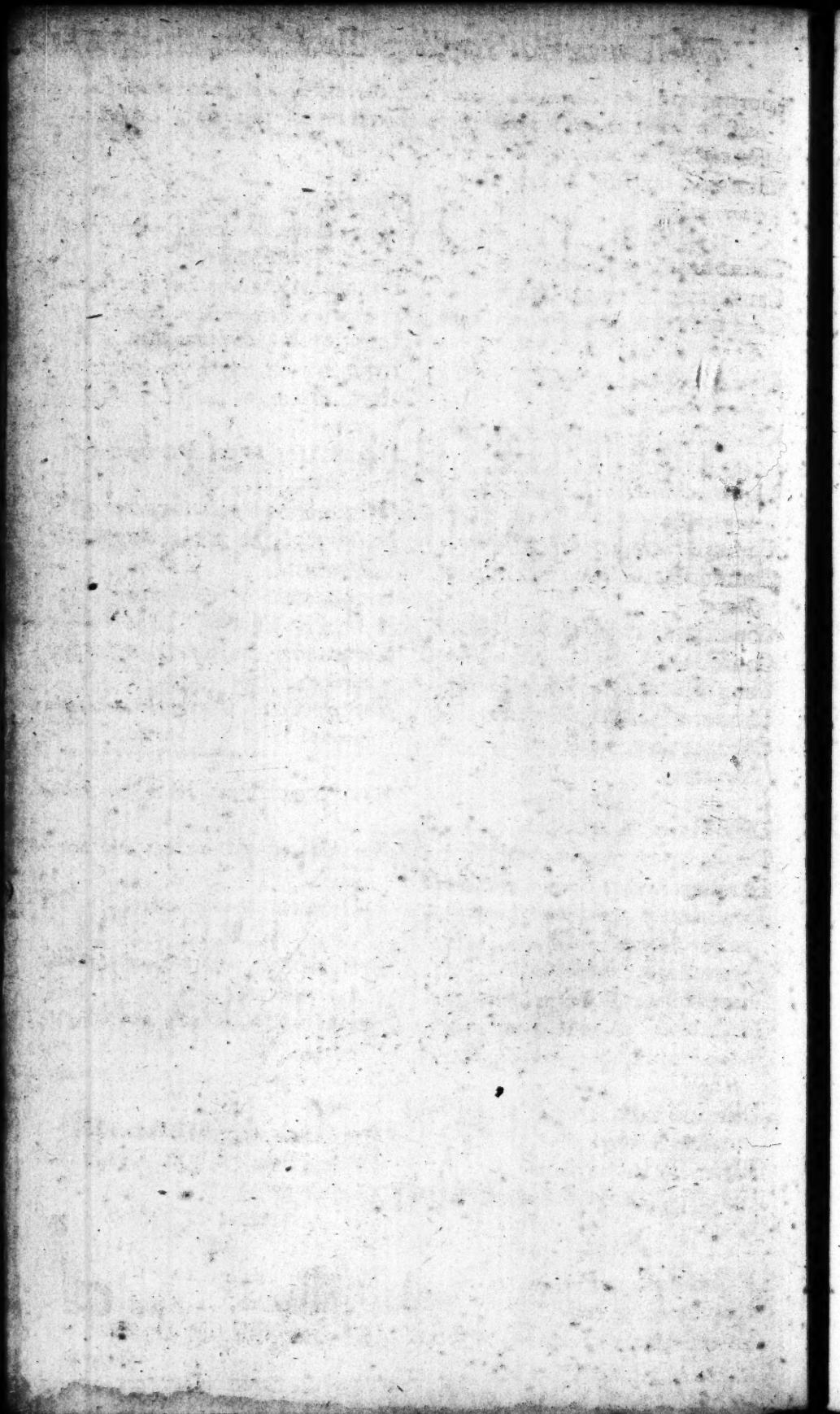
Learn this Hand, as it is very useful
to mark Books or Goods.

German Text

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P
R O D Q R S T U V W X Y Z
A a b c d e f f f g h i j k l l m n o p
q r i s t t u v w x y z .

Remember now thy Creator

a. 1610. p. 10.



Appropriate, to claim to ones self, or turn to one's own use
 Assimilate, to counterfeit
 Associate, to join, or keep Company with

C.

Calumniate, to slander
 Capacitate, to make capable
 Capitulate, to treat with upon Terms
 Characterize, to give a Description of
 Coagulate, to congeal, to curdle
 Commemorate, to celebrate, to remember
 Commiserate, to take Pity of
 Communicate, to impart, or show
 Conciliate, to reconcile
 Confederate, to join together
 Congratulate, to rejoice with
 Cooperate, to work together
 Corroborate, to strengthen, to confirm

D.

Debilitate, to weaken
 Degenerate, to grow worse
 Denominate, to give Name to
 Denunciate, to give Warning, to proclaim
 Depopulate, to unpeople
 Depreciate, to undervalue
 Dilucidate, to make clear
 Discontinue, to leave for a Time
 Discriminate, to put a Difference between
 Dissatisfy, to displease
 Diversify, to make diverse, to vary

E.

Enumerate, to reckon up
 Evacuate, to empty
 Evaporate, to breathe, or steam out into Vapours

Exhilarate, to make cheerful
 Extenuate, to lessen, to mitigate

I.

Illuminate, to enlighten
 Inaugurate, to invest with an Office, or Dignity
 Incorporate, to admit into Society, also to mix together
 Inextricate, to entangle
 Infatuate, to beset, to bewitch
 Ingeminate, to double, or repeat often
 Ingratiate, to get into Favour
 Inoculate, to graft
 Insinuate, to give an Hint of
 Intoxicate, to make drunk, to bewitch
 Invalidate, to make void

M.

Méliorate, to wax, or make better
 Monopolize, to engross a Commodity

N.

Nécessitate, to force, to compel
 Negotiate, to transact, or manage
 Obliterate, to blot out

P.

Predestinate, to decree, or ordain before-hand
 Premeditate, to contrive before-hand
 Preoccupy, to possess before another
 Preponderate, to outweigh
 Prevaricate, to shuffle, to act deceitfully
 Prognosticate, to foretel

R.

Reedify, to build again
 Remunerate, to reward
 Renumere, to pay back



P A R T IV.

Contains several useful and necessary Things to be known, for the further Improvement of the young Scholar in his Learning and Morals.

T A B L E I.

To make good INK.

TAKE five Ounces of the best *blue* Nutgalls (which may be had at most Grocers in any large Town) break them in a Mortar, but not into small Pieces; then put the Galls into one Quart of clear Rain Water, or if this cannot be got, into soft Spring Water; let these stand four or five Days, shaking them often. Then take two Ounces of white Gum Arabick, one Ounce of doubled-refined Sugar, one Piece of Indico, and put to the same, and shake them well, and let them stand four or five Days more; then take two Ounces of good green Copperas (the larger the better) and having first washed off the Filth, put it to the Rest, and also a Piece of clear Alum, about as big as a Wallnut, to set the Colour, and it will be fit for Use. Note, If it be made in Summer Time, and set in the Sun, the better; if in Winter, add a Dram of Spirits of Wine or Brandy.

Directions for WRITING.

LE T the Pen be held sloping, almost to the second Joint of your Fore-finger Place your Fore-finger about one Inch from the Nib of the Pen, and lay it flat on the Pen (not with the Joint up) and keep your Middle-finger close to your Fore-finger, but a little lower on the Pen, placing the Side of it against the Side of the Pen; and your Thumb at the same Time, about as high above your Fore-finger, as your Middle-finger is below it, observing at the same Time to let your Thumb be bent outward, but by no means strait, because it will hinder the free Motion of the Pen. Thus will your Pen be supported by your Fore-finger, Middle-finger and Thumb, and laying your fourth Finger, and little Finger under your Middle-

Middle-finger, and resting upon your little Finger, and keeping the upper Part of the Hand and Wrist hollow, you may move the Pen up and down with Freedom, by due Observation and Practice.



T A B L E II.

Containing a Set of Alphabetical COPIES.

- A. **A** covetous Man is never satisfied.
Abundance, like Want, ruins many.
A Lad's Manners often shape his Fortune.
- B. By Diligence and Care, you will soon learn to write fair.
By learning to obey, you'll know how to command.
Be wise and beware ; and of blotting take Care.
- C. Command you may, your Mind from Play.
Contentment is the best Fortune.
Consider the Shortness of Life, and Length of Eternity.
- D. Duty, Fear, and Love, we owe to G O D above.
Demonstration is the best Way of Instruction.
Do no Manner of Harm to any Person.
- E. Every Plant and Flower, sets forth G O D's Power.
Examples oft prevail when Arguments do fail.
- F. Fair Words are often followed by foul Deeds.
Frugality and Industry are Hands of Fortune.
- G. Godliness with Contentment is great Gain.
Get what you get honestly, and use it frugally,
Generosity flows from a sympathizing Spirit.
- H. He that swims in Sin will sink in Sorrow.
Honours that are true, are lawful to pursue.
He is always poor that is never contented.
- I. & J. Ignorance is Learning's greatest Enemy.
It is good to have a Friend ; but bad to want one.
It is too late to spare when all is spent.
Judge not of Things by their outward Appearance.
- K. Keep at a Distance from all bad Company.
Keep out evil Thoughts by entertaining good ones.
Knowledge of G O D is the best of Knowledge.
- L. Learn now in thy Youth to follow Grace and Truth.
Learn to live as you would wish to die.
Learning will stand your Friend when Riches fail.

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- M. Many think not of living till they are near dying.
Many are led by the Nose more than by their Understanding.
Murmur not at the Rod which is sent you from G O D.
- N. Nothing is certain in this uncertain World.
Never study to please others to ruin yourself.
Nothing more certain than Death and Eternity.
- O. Opportunity lost cannot be recalled.
Omitting to do Good is committing of Evil.
Only by Pride comes Contention.
- P. Pride is Destruction's Fore-runner.
Poverty and Shame wait upon the Slothful.
Provide against the worst, and hope for the best.
- Q. Quiet minded Men have always Peace within.
Quarrelsome People are always at War.
Quench the burning Fire of every bad Desire.
- R. Repentance comes too late when all is spent.
Religion in Hypocrites is no more than Skin deep.
Remember thy Creator in the Days of thy Youth.
- S. Sin and Sorrow are constant Companions.
Some go fine and brave only to play the Knav.
- T. Those that do nothing will soon learn to do ill.
They can never be wise that good Counsel despise.
Time and Tide will stay for no Man.
- U. & V. Use soft Words in strong Arguments.
Union and Peace make Discord cease.
Understanding is a Well-spring of Life.
Virtuous and brave Actions gain Reputation.
Vice is always attended with Sorrow.
Virtue is our guiding Star to true Reason.
- W. Wanton Actions are very unseemly.
We dance well when Fortune plays.
Who is so great as the L O R D our G O D.
- X. Xenophon counted the wise Man happy.
Xerxes wept at the Thoughts of Death.
Xenophilus lived one hundred and seven Years.
Xantippe was Wife to Socrates.
- Y. Youth is full of Disorder, and Age of Infirmitiy.
Your Delight and your Care should be to write fair.
Your Copy write fair, and of blotting beware.
- Z. Zeal in a good Cause commands Applause.
Zeal when blind is religious Gun-Powder.
Zeno was the first stoic Philosopher.

T A B L E

THE UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,
OR, A COMPLETE SPelling-BOOK FOR
THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

T A B L E III.

Verses on Various Occasions, proper for Writing-Pieces.

I. CHRISTMAS DAY.

WHAT Words what Voices can we bring,
Which Way our Accents raise,
To welcome the mysterious King,
And sing a Saviour's Praise !
O 'tis too little all we can,
For this unbounded Love ;
All that was ever wrote by Man,
Or sung in Hymns above.
But, though we can't fit Language find,
We praise, believe, adore !
With joyful Hearts and Souls resign'd,
And wish we could do more.

2. On our SAVIOUR's Crucifixion, or Good Friday.

NO Songs of Trump now be sung,
Cease all your sprightly Airs ;
Let Sorrow silence every Tongue,
And Joy dissolve to Tears.
If at this Sight we don't repent,
What other Sight can move ?
Ingrateful ! shall we not relent,
And pay him Love with Love.

ANOTHER.

DEAR SAVIOUR, oh ! what ails this Heart,
Sure 'tis of Stone, it cannot smart,
Nor yet relent the Death of thee,
Whose Death alone could ransom me :
Can I behold thy Pains so great,
Thy dying Sighs, thy bloody Sweat ?
Thy Back with Whips and Scourges torn ;
Thy sacred Temples crown'd with Thorn ;
Thy Hands and Feet nail'd to the Wood ;
And all thy Body drown'd in Blood ;

Can't

Can't thou pour forth such Streams for me,
And I not drop one Tear for thee.

3. *On EASTER-DAY.*

IF Angels sung a Saviour's Birth, T
On that auspicious Morn ;
Then let us imitate their Mirth,
Now he again is born.

Grieve not vain Man, who mortal art,
That thou to Earth must fall,
It was his Portion ; 'twas the Part
Of him, who saved us all.

Himself he humbled to the Grave
Made Flesh ; like us, to show
That we as certainly shall have
A Resurrection too.

4. *On WHIT-SUNDAY, or sending the Holy Ghost,*
commonly called Pentecost.

HE's come, let every Knee be bent,
All Hearts new Joy resume :
Let Nations sing with one Consent,
The *Comforter* is come.

As Pilots by the Compass steer
Till they their Harbour find :

So does thy sacred Breathing here,
Guide every wand'ring Mind.

O blessed Spirit ; not a Soul,
But does thy Influence feel !

Thou dost our darling Sins controul,
And fix our wavering Zeal.

ANOTHER.

COME Holy Spirit, come and breathe
Thy spicy Odours on the Face
Of our dull Region here beneath ;
And fill our Souls with thy sweet Grace.

Come and root out those poisonous Weeds,
Which overrun and choak our Lives :

And in our Hearts plant thine own Seeds,
Whose quickening Pow'r our Spirit revives.

We can alas, nor be, nor grow ;
Unless thy pow'rful Mercy please !

Thy Hand must plant and water too,
Thy Hand alone must give th' Increase.



T A B L E IV.

Contains VERSES upon several Occasions, and proper
for WRITING-PIECES.

I. A D V I C E.

LEARN to contemn all Praise betimes,
For Flatt'ry is the Nurse of Crimes :
With early Vertue plant thy Breast,
The specious Arts of Vice detest.

2. E D U C A T I O N.

Youth, like the softened Wax, with Ease will take
Those Images that first Impressions make :
If those are fair their Actions will be bright ;
If foul, they'll clouded be with Shades of Night.

3. V I R T U E.

Virtue's the chiefest Beauty of the Mind,
The noblest Ornaments of Human-kind :
Virtue's our Safe-guard, and our guiding Star,
That stirs up Reason when our Senses err.

4. R E L I G I O N.

Religion prompts us to a future State,
The last Appeal from Fortune, and from Fate :
Where GOD's all-righteous Ways will be declar'd,
The Bad meet Punishment, the Good Reward.

5. L E A R N I N G.

From Art and Study true Contentment flow,
For 'tis a God-like Attribute to know.
He most improves who studies with Delight,
And learns found Morals whilst he learns to write.

6. I N D U S T R Y.

Flee Sloth, the Canker of good Sense and Parts,
Of Health, of Wealth, of Honour, and of Arts :
Those that court Fame must not their Senses please,
Her Chariot lags when drawn by Sloth and Ease.

7. I D L E-

7. IDLENESS.

The first Physicians by Debauch were made,
Excess began, and Sloth sustains the Trade :
By Work our long liv'd Fathers earn'd their Food,
Toil strung their Nerves, and purify'd the Blood.

8. HONESTY.

Convince the World that you are just and true,
Be just in all you say, and all you do ;
Whatever be your Birth, you're sure to be
A Man of the first Magnitude to me.

9. CUSTOM.

Ill Customs by Degrees to Habits rise,
Ill Habits soon become exalted Vice.
Ill Customs gather by unseen Degrees,
As Brooks make Rivers, Rivers swell to Seas.

10. SWEARING.

Of all the nauseous complicated Crimes,
That both infect, and stigmatize the Times ;
There's none that can with impious Oaths compare,
Where Vice and Folly have an equal Share.

11. FRIENDSHIP.

Tell me ye knowing and discerning Few,
Where I may find a Friend both firm and true ;
Who dares stand by me when in deep Distress,
And then his Love and Friendship most express.

12. FRUGALITY.

Nor trivial Loss, nor trivial Gain despise,
Mole-hills if often heaped to Mountains rise :
Weigh every small Expence, and Nothing waste,
Farthings long saved amount to Pounds at last.

13. GAMING.

All Cheats at Games, keep gaping for their Prey,
Quarrels create, and Mischiefs follow Play :
It loses Time, disturbs the Mind and Sense,
Whilst Oaths and Lies are oft the Consequence,
And Murder, sometimes, follows Loss of Pence.

14. P R I D E.

Of all the Causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring Judgment, and misguide the Mind :
What the weak Head with strongest Bias rules
Is *Pride*, the never-failing Vice of Fools.

A G A I N.

Whatever Nature has in Work deny'd,
She gives in large Recruits of needful *Pride* :
Pride, when Wit fails, steps in to our Defence,
And fills up all the mighty *Void* of Sense.

T A B L E V.

A Collection of alphabetical Sentences, moral and instructive.

A C T I O N keeps both Soul and Body in Health, but Idleness corrupts and rusts the Mind and the Understanding : Thus a Man of good natural Parts and great Abilities, may, by Sloth and Idleness, become so mean and despicable, as to be an Incumbrance to Society, and even a Burthen to himself.

Aurelius often used to say, that he would not part with that little he had learnt for all the Gold in the World ; and that he had more Satisfaction from what he had read and written, than from all the Victories that he had won, and all the Realms he had conquered.

B. Be always cautious of that Man's Company, who has no Regard to his own Reputation ; for it is evident, if he values not his own, he will never mind yours.

Be always ready to communicate any Thing to your Friend, that may improve his Mind or his Morals. Knowledge, like Wealth, is a Talent given us of G O D ; and as we have Nothing but what we receive of him, we should imitate his Love to us, by being always ready and willing to communicate his Gifts to others.

C. Be very cautious in believing every little Tale, or ill Report of others ; but be yet far more cautious of your reporting it also ; lest upon a strict Enquiry it should prove false, and then Shame will attend thee for thy Folly, and thy Conscience will accuse thee for an Act of Injustice.

C. Children,

C. Children, like young Twigs, may be bent any Way : Therefore all such as have the Care of them should instill into them early Notions of Piety and Virtue, as they naturally will grow as they are fashioned : For what we learn in Nature, we are (by a Sort of Second-Nature) prone to in old Age.

Compare the Miseries on Earth with the Joys of Heaven, and the Length of one with the Eternity of the other : Then will the Journey seem short, and your Trouble little.

D. Discretion does not shew itself in Words only, but in all the Circumstances of Action : In short, it is the Hand-Maid of Providence, to guide and direct us in all the common Concerns of Life.

Do as much Good as you can to all Mankind in general ; as well to your Enemies as your Friends ; and what is not in your Power, pray to GOD to do for them.

E. Education, grounded on good Principles, teach us, not to be over-joyed in Prosperity, nor too much dejected in Adversity. It will not suffer us to be dissolute in our Pleasure ; and will keep us in our Anger from being transported to a Fury that is brutal.

Every Man is fond of Happiness ; and yet how few are there that consider, their eternal Welfare ? This plainly shews how our corrupt Nature is at Variance with itself.

F. Friendship may very properly be called the Child of Love and Esteem : For it is a strong Tie, and a habitual Inclination between two Persons, to promote the real Good and Happiness of each other.

Few take Care to live well, but many to live long ; though it is in a Man's Power (in all moral Duties) to do the Former, but in none to do the Latter.

G. Good-Nature is Beneficence accompanied with good Sense : It is the Product of right Reason, which always gives Allowance for the common Failings of others, by considering that there is Nothing perfect in Mankind.

GOD gives us the greatest Encouragement to be good, by promising us more Happiness than we can express, or all the World can afford ; and he also declares, that if we continue in Sin, and disobey him, he will punish us for ever and ever : If then, neither these Promises, nor Threatnings will do, we are unavoidably lost.

H. Humility is the grand Virtue that leads to Contentment ; for it cuts off both the Envy and Malice of Inferiors and Equals, and makes us patiently bear the unjust Insults of Superiors.

He is not like to pass his Life with much Ease, that gives ear to every Thing he hears : For as it raises an unjust Jealousy in our Mind, and at the same Time answers no End, except it be to promote the Sin of Lying, every wise Man will take Care that such dissonant Sounds shall go no further than in at one Ear, and out at the other.

I. Idleness and Sloth, like Vultures, eat up our Health : For if we look back upon the Lives of our Fore-fathers, we shall find that their Vigour was owing to their Exercise, Sprightliness, Industry, and Activity : It was Luxury and Idleness first dibilitated and impaired the Strength of Nature.

Ingratitude must be a very great Sin, as it is quite contrary to the Nature of that Divine Being, who always delights in Mercy, and whose Vengeance always follows such as repay Evil for Good.

K. Knowledge fills the Mind with entertaining Views, and administers to it a perpetual Series of Gratifications. It gives Ease to Solitude, fills a public Station with suitable Abilities, and when it is mixed with Complacency, it adds a Luster to such as are possessed of it.

Keep such Company as you may improve, or that may improve you ; and if you or your Companions cannot make one another better, rather leave than grow worse by them.

L. Lying may be thought convenient and profitable, because not soon discovered ; but pray remember the Evil of it is perpetual : For it brings a Person under everlasting Jealousy and Suspicion ; so that they are not believed when they speak the Truth, nor trusted, when perhaps, they mean honestly.

Labour not only to know what you ought, but to practise it ; and be always ready to make others better by your good Advice ; at least be very careful not to make them worse by your bad Examples.

M. Make the Study of the sacred Scriptures your daily Practice, and principal Concern ; and embrace the Doctrines contained in them, as the real Oracles of G O D, and the Dictates of that Spirit which cannot lie.

Moral Virtues themselves, without Religion, are cold, lifeless and insipid, and it is very evident that the latter far surpasses the former : For a Man may be moral, and not religious ; but no Man can be truly religious without being moral.

N. Never

N. Never try to be diverting without being useful; say Nothing that may offend a chaste Ear, nor suffer a rude Jest to intrude upon good Manners; for the Practice of Indecency not only discovers thy Wickedness, but also the very Want of common Sense.

Never try to make Confusion by telling Tales, nor be an officious Witness between Parties; 'tis Time enough when you are asked; and if they both desire you to speak, remember always to speak the real Truth, and let not Power or Fear, or any Thing, bias you to tell a known and wilful Lie to please either.

O. Of all the foolish Sins that infect and poison Youth, none is so absurd as common Swearing; because Vice and Folly are mixed together, without any apparent Advantage.

Opportunity lost cannot be recalled; therefore, 'tis the highest Wisdom in Youth, to make all the sensible Improvements they can in their early Days; for a young overgrown Dunce seldom makes a Figure in any Branch of Learning in his old Days.

P. Pleasure and Recreation are really necessary to relax our Minds and Bodies from too much Labour and constant Attention; but then they should be such as are innocent as well as diverting.

Pitch upon such a Course of Life as is excellent and praise-worthy, and Custom will soon make it both easy and delightful.

Q. Quiet-minded Men have always Peace within; for though the natural Passions of human Nature do accompany them, yet they are always calm and easy, because they are ever content with the Dispensations of Divine Providence.

Quarrelsome People are always at War, and they are often captious and contentious, even in the most inoffensive Company; so that it is a great Mark of Wisdom (for once) to let them have their own Way; but yet it will be a greater Mark of Wisdom, so to mark them, as not to be abused a second Time.

R. Religion of itself never hinders us from any Duty; for it actually makes Men in public Affairs more serviceable; Governors apter to rule with a good Conscience, and Inferiors, for Conscience Sake, more willing to obey.

Riches, State, and Supremacy can procure us only a customary Respect, and make us the Idols of an unthinking Crowd, while Knowledge and Learning will always recommend us to the Love of such as are in a superior Class, who always

always esteem the Merit of a Man's Understanding far more than the bare Sound of Birth and Fortune.

S. Superiority, softened with Complacency and good Breeding, makes a Man equally beloved and admired; but being joined to, and mixed with a severe and morose Temper, it makes a Man more to be feared than respected.

Some People are lost for Want of good Advice, others for Want of giving good Heed to it; and some there are, that take up a Resolution before-hand never to mend.

T. 'Tis the Duty of Parents, Masters, and Guardians, to infuse into the untainted Youth, early Notions of Justice and Honour, that so the Advantages of good Parts may not take an evil Turn, or be perverted to base and unworthy Purposes.

There is no Safety nor Security in wicked Company, where the Good are often made bad; and the Bad always made worse: If your Busines indeed calls you into such Company, go you must; but take Care you do not stay long.

U. Useful Attainments in your early Days will procure you great Advantage in your Maturity: of which Writing and Arithmetic are not the least.

Use the Gifts and Blessings of Providence with so much Prudence and Caution, as may not suffer you to forget yourself, nor despise your Inferiors; and consider while you enjoy so much, how little you deserve.

V. Vicious Men may divert us, and crafty Men betray us for their own Interest; but it is only among sober, wise, and just Men, that we can find Friendship, and a lasting Entertainment.

W. We often rise above one another in the Esteem of the World, according to the real Want, or Advantage of a liberal education.

We may as well expect that G O D should make us rich without Industry, as to make us good without our constant endeavours.

We are in Nothing more unhappy, than in not being truly sensible of our own Unhappiness, and Inabilities.

X. Xenophon commended the Persians for the prudent Education of their Children, who would not suffer them to effeminate their Minds with idle and amorous Stories; being fully convinced of the Danger of adding Weight to the Bias of corrupt Nature.

Y. Youth are apt to have very little Thought. How many would weep and lament, if they knew they should not live one Month to come? And yet so foolish are we, to go on

in Sin and Wickedness; though we are not certain to live one Hour longer.

You may as well feed a Man without a Mouth, as to give good Advice to one who has no Disposition to receive it, and whose Bent and Inclination is only to Wickedness.

Short GRACES, and PRAYERS, for little CHILDREN, &c.

☞ As we have Nothing but what we receive from the kind Hand of Providence, it is highly necessary, for the well-being of Youth, that they have early Notices of the Duty of Prayer and Thanksgiving; for it is natural for Children to love those that love them, and to fear those that they are told have a Power over them. Let them then be taught to know their constant Dependence on the supreme Being: For the Love and Fear of GOD, well-grounded in their little Minds, will in a great Measure keep them in Awe, and check their growing Passions, and will certainly be one great Means to prevent their committing such Things in Time to come, as those commonly do, who have not been taught the Fear of GOD, and have it not in the least before their Eyes.

GRACES before MEAT.

Pray God bless it to me. *Amen.*

Pray God bless it to me for Jesus Christ's Sake. *Amen.*

After MEAT.

Thank God for what I have received. *Amen.*

Thank God and my Father and Mother for my Dinner [Breakfast or Supper.] *Amen.*

Before MEAT.

Sanctify, O Lord, we beseech thee, these thy Creatures to our Use, and Us to thy Service, for Jesus Christ his Sake. *Amen.*

After MEAT.

For these, and all other Mercies, God's holy Name be blessed and praised, now and ever. *Amen.*

Short PRAYERS for INFANTS, &c.

MORNING.

Thank God for a good Night's Rest. *Amen.*

I return thee humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for preserving me this Night from Fire, and from Sudden Death; Amen.

At N I G H T.

Pray God send me a good Night's Rest. Amen.
Receive my humble and hearty Thanks, O Lord, for preserving me this Day from all Evil, and send me a good Night's Rest, for Jesus Christ his Sake. Amen.

To these the Children may add.

Pray Father (Mother, &c.) pray to God to bless me, and make me a true and faithful Servant unto my Life's End. Amen.

Morning Prayer for YOUTH, &c.

O Lord, our heavenly Father, Almighty and Everlasting God, who hast safely brought me to the Beginning of this Day, defend me in the same with thy mighty Power, and grant that this Day I fall into no Sin, neither run into any Kind of Danger; but that all my Doings may be ordered by thy Governance, to do always that is righteous in thy Sight, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

Our Father, &c.

Evening PRAYER.

Pardon, O Lord, I beseech thee, those Sins I have committed against thy Divine Majesty this Day, and by thy great Mercy defend me from all Perils and Dangers of this Night, for the Love of thy only Son our Saviour Jesus Christ. Amen.

Our Father, &c.

N. B. Though I have made Choice of these two Prayers, I mean not to give Offence to any, nor to dictate to others what they are to teach their Children; I only do it to set some Pattern and Example, and hope it will carefully be followed in some Sort or another. And I think it would be very proper in all public Schools to have some good and suitable Prayer (not long by any means) which should be read sometimes by the Master, and sometimes by a Few of the best Readers in the School.

If it should be asked what Sort of Form of Prayer I mean, I answer, That besides the common Form of acknowledging God's Greatness, confessing Sins, calling upon him for future Mercies, and returning Thanks for those already received, &c. there should be also Petitions for the King and Nation in general, and a particular Sentence or two, to return GOD Thanks for the inestimable Blessing of having Liberty to exercise our Religion, and serving GOD at all Times in any Place; and also begging of him a perpetual Continuance of the Protestant Succession,

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cession, &c. &c. This I think so highly necessary, that I am sensible that many Children, and grown up Persons, have been led Captives to Superstition and Idolatry, for want of knowing this to be their real Duty; and I am also fully convinced, that it would be of great Service to the rising Generation, as it would naturally arm them against the crafty and pernicious Designs, and Attempts of Popish Emisaries, and learn them in due Time to make a true Distinction between religious Liberty, and Popish Slavery. Thus Religion and Learning would go Hand in Hand.



P O S T

POSTSCRIPT

AS there are a great many People that cannot read old English Print, I thought it might be of great Service to insert the Alphabet in great and small Letters, and a Lesson or two, by which any Person may soon learn to read it very well.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

If you desire to be really happy, learn well of all to be acquainted with thyself, for if you are unacquainted with your own corrupt Nature, it is not likely you would be able to comprehend Things far above it. Look then into the Glass of thine own Imperfections, and the true Sight and Sense of them will certainly lead you to real Happiness.

Every wise Man will try to be so much Master of himself, as even to contradict his own Will and Inclination to every Thing that tends to Evil; to quench the common Temptations of this present Life, and not only endure, but then love the Troubles, that he may occasionally meet with in this World, in Hopes of a Reward in the next; Therefore you shou'd learn in your Youth to contempn the Flatteries of all seeming Prosperity, and be so inwardly prepared with a Serenity of Mind, as not only to meet, but even to overcome the Fears of all Adversity.

Of the seven Stages of Life.

First STAGE.

Diseorable Man, in whom as soon as the Judge of God appears in the Act of his Reason, the Devil, and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the Corruption of his Will: For no sooner are we

come

come to our Spred, and begin to have a little Gente and Dic-
ceting the discerning Thngs, but we are kept under the Fear
of the Rod and Correction ; and no tired Worke was ever more
glad to get rid of his Burthen, than we are to get out of this
servile State, under the false Motion of being more happy, by
being out of the Power of Correction.

Second S T A G E.

We are now apt to think ourselves much happier in this Stage,
than the last, because at thirteen or fifteen Years, Youth think
they are capable of taking the Reins into their own Hands, and
guiding themselves. But know, O Youth, thou art now in a
most pitious Situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life :
Thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will
enwrap thee in a Cloud of Miseries, and thou hast not Discretion
enough of thyself to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly,
Self-Conceit, Headiness, and Extravagance, do constantly at-
tend thee, and stick so close to thy very Nature, that thou esteemest
them as thy Friends, and sufferest thyself to be agreeably de-
stroyed by them. Watch therefore and be sober. — Forsake not
the Advice of the Parents and Friends, which will arm thee
against Temptations, and thou wilt certainly be happy : But if
thou refusest Instruction, thou wilt be led Captive to the Shame
and sorrow here, and thy everlasting Destruction hereafter.

Third S T A G E.

We are apt in Manhood to think ourselves compleatly happy,
because we are now our own Masters, and are not under that im-
mediate Command as before. But alas ! what now are we much
bettered in ? The World will allure us with Pleasures, the
Devil tempts us to sin, and we are now far from being quiet
and easy.

Fears of Enemies affright, Suits of Law vex, Wrongs of ill
Neighbours seize, Losses in Trade oppress, Cares for our Fa-
mily confound, and the Malice of open Foes, and Envy of false
Friends, do in a Manner consume us ; and very often Fortune and
Prosperity on the one Hand flatter, and Adversity on the other
Hand frets us ; and in this Condition we often pass the Re-
mainder of our Life, and JESUS CHRIST who is ADAM'S
son is reproved in it : HENCE let us inquire of him.

Fourth

Fourth STAGE.

This Stage of Life is also accenued with perpetual Troubles, and there is no real Happiness here. For look backward, and thou art presenten with the Wickednes of thy Youth, the Folly of thy Childhood, and the Waste of Time in thine Infancy. Look forward, and you are not much better off; for thou wilt see the Cares of the World, the Troubles of thy Mind, and the Diseases of thy Body. For remember, that by the same Degrees that we arrive at our meridian Glory, we are by them descending to our last Stage.

Fifth S T A G E.

Now the Folly of our Youth, and the Abuse of our Time, prels hard upon us; and happy it is they do so: The World now becomes full of Cares, the Field full of Toil, the Country full of Rudeness, and Melancholy, and the City full of Factions. Wealth we see is envie, Poverty contumelie, Vice is advanced, Simplicity deride, and Religion ridiculed.

Sixth and Seventh S T A G E S.

Gray Hairs are worthy of Honour when the Behaviour lures, but it is shocking to see an old Man take Pleasure in Sin, and repeat his former Follies with Delight, while he carries on his Head the infallible Tokens of his approaching Mortality. — And when we arrive at Seventy, who can express the Griefs, Pains, and Calamities that attend this Stage, but the poor infirm Creature himself. For when we come to those Years, that our Eyes grow dim, Ears deaf, Visage pale, Hands shaking, Knees trembling, and Feet faultering; then it is evident the Dissolution of our mortal Tabernacle is near at Hand. Psalm xc. v. 10.

Happy is the Man that findeth Wisdom, and the Man that getteth Understanding. Prov. ch. iii. v. 13.



CONCLUSION.

TO THE

READER.

BOOKS AND

SHOULD you learn any Thing by what is penn'd
(Tho' e'er so little, I have gain'd my End.)
And should you know already what is writ,
Pray be not over-fond of cens'ring it;
But fairly join the Critic and the Friend,
Small Faults excuse, and what you can commend.
" For be an Author e'er so wise and wary,
He may in some Particulars miscarry."

FINS.

1 JU 66

